THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1879. NO. 239.

THE COMING MAN.

PRESIDENTIAL LIGHTNING OF 1880.

The Georgia Delegation of the Forty-Fifth Enlighten the Public on their Presidential Preferences —Cheer for Thurman, but a Fear that Necessity Claims Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The recent disclosure in the Herald's Albany and Washington letters of the strength of the movement to renominate Mr. Tilden for the presidency in 1880 made a considerable diversion here in political circles, even in the busy moments of the close of a session of congress. To determine the extent of the feeling in favor of Mr. Tilden outside of New York and to ascertain the strength of his various rivals for the presidential nomination prompted your correspondent to wait upon the democratic representatives of the forty-fifth congress for an expression of their opinion as to these several matters. The result is set forth in the following reports of the interviews which he had with these gentlemen:

Mr. W. B. Fleming represents the first Georgia district. "My personal preference is for Senator Bayard first and after him General W. S. Hancock. As for Tilden, oh, oh! It would be a terrible necessity indeed that would require his renomination. I should say that he is not eligible. Of course, if the party thinks him necessary for the position of standard-bearer again, why, we will support him, but I cannot imagine such an event. Mr. Bayard, perhaps is too much of a partisan to be a successful leader; that is, he would not get that floating vote which drifts in every presidential campaign toward the most popular of the candidates. Grant is perhaps the coming man on the republican side."

William E. Smith represents the second Georgia district. "My personal preference is for the renomination of Mr. Tilden, and I believe my district is also as unanimous for the renomination as it was in supporting the ticket in 1876. I know the generally expressed sentiment of the people of Georgia is for Mr. Thurman, whose views on the financial issues accord with their ideas of the money question. In that respect perhaps Mr. Thurman has the advantage of Mr. Tilden, though the resumption of specie payment seems to have leveled that issue in the coming campaign. Governor Colquitt of my state, is here, and in conversation with him on this very subject he says that a sense of justice demands that the democracy of the country shall vindicate their action in 1876, and this can be done by renewing the ticket next year. Grant, it seems to me, will be the nominee of the republican party for the presidency."

Phillip Cook represents the third Georgia district. "My personal preference is for Thurman or Bayard. If Tilden was renominated I would support him, but he did not speak out at the time when his views were most needed, when his counsel was of the greatest importance to his friends in congress. Thurman has the advantage of Bayard in this regard, that he has a large state to back him, while the latter has only three electoral votes to contribute to the result. Mr. Thurman's views on the money question suit our views and harmonize with the sentiments so generally expressed by the western and southern states. The republican nominee, it appears to me, will be neither Grant nor Blaine, but John Sherman, whose position and views suit the bank bondholders and capitalist generally, and who are bound to have as their candidate a hard-money and hard-fisted man."

Henry R. Harris represents the fourth Georgia district. "There is no desire, so far as I know, to have Mr. Tilden renominated. He is not the preference of the Georgia democracy by any means. The fact is that when Mr. Tilden was first elected it was with a grave doubt as to whether he conducted himself as the successful candidate of the party should have done in such an emergency. Grant seems certain to be the republican candidate in 1880. The greenback question was settled at the last election and does not enter as a disturbing element into the politics of our section."

Milton A. Candler represents the fifth Georgia district. "Personally I am for Bayard, and as are many of my constituents though the state is for Thurman. Mr. Tilden has a wrong to be righted, and that, in connection with talent, tact, skill as an organizer and the ever necessary leverage of money, gives him an advantage over all the aspirants for the honor. In a word, it makes him a formidable candidate, and it may be that he will so shape the issues in his own state as to compel the party to stand by him next year. However, that is not what I started to say. I was merely giving you my views as popular with the people goes. The money issue does not trouble us."

James H. Blount represents the sixth Georgia district. "His impression was that his constituents personally preferred Mr. Thurman and next Mr. Bayard. As he knew nothing of the sentiments respecting the claims of Mr. Tilden for the renomination, he could not speak with any degree of intelligence at this time. It was, however, a moral certainty that if the will of the party required the renomination of Mr. Tilden he would receive the unswerving support of the democracy of Georgia."

Dr. William H. Felton represents the seventh Georgia district. "I am for Mr. Thurman, or if he cannot receive the nomination, then I am for Mr. Hendricks. Our people would be delighted to support him for president. Mr. Tilden is not in demand in our state. We would, however, heartily support him if renominated. My state is for Thurman and is anti-Tilden. Grant on the republican side seemed to be the inevitable choice of that party."

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of the eighth district of Georgia, expressed himself as follows: "I have no opinion to express on the subject. I have no idea who will be the democratic nominee in 1880 for president. It is one of the uncertainties of the future, and no satisfactory belief can be entertained by any sensible man in reference to it. I do not know whether Mr. Tilden could be renominated, and have no opinion on the subject. I will say I do not think he ought to be renominated. I was opposed to him before and are more opposed to his renomination than I was to his first nomination."

"Who do you think the republicans will nominate?" Mr. Stephens was asked, to which he replied:

"I have no more satisfactory idea on that point than I have as to who the democrats will nominate. Judge Dooly, of Georgia, once said if there was anything that was unknown to God it was a verdict of a petit jury, and I think if the judge was alive he would include among the things unknown to God that of the nomination of any national convention of either party of a candidate for the presidency in these days."

Hiram P. Bell represents the ninth Georgia district. "The preference of the people of Georgia is first for Allen G. Thurman and next Thomas A. Hendricks. My state has the greatest admiration for Mr. Thurman, and his statesmanlike qualities. His views on the currency question suit our people, and we are strongly attracted toward him for many reasons. If the success of the party decreed it expedient to renominate Mr. Tilden our people would hurrah for Tilden as loudly as for the candidate of their choice. But that is yet to be determined. The greenback movement is popular with us, but the demonstration is confined within party lines, and there is no possibility of a separate ticket on that issue. As for Grant, who is relied upon to divide the southern states, we have no fear of his making any inroads in our ranks in Georgia. I may say that just after the decision of the electoral commission there was a strong feeling in favor of the renomination of Tilden and Hendricks, but since then there has been a revulsion in the feelings of the people which does not indicate that they are clamoring to vote for the ticket in the next presidential contest."

BRITISH ELEPHANTS.

The Trouble in Zululand and the Horrors of Burmah.

CAPE TOWN, February 28, via MADEIRA, March 8.—Colonel Pearson was attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus. The latter were defeated with an enormous loss and pursued to Entamedi, one of the Zulu military kraals. Colonel Wood reports that he has captured a large number of cattle. The health of his troops is good. The attitude of the native tribes in Transvaal is disquieting, and it is feared that the chiefs have formed a league against the British. The governor of Mauritius has arrived at Cape Town. The men-of-war Laodicea and Flora are at Simons bay. They have twenty-seven cases of small-pox on board.

LONDON, March 10.—The Standard's correspondent at Cape Town says that Colonel Pearson, after repulsing the Zulus' attack, which occurred on February 13, burned Entamedi. A dispatch from Kimberley reports that the Zulus have burned eight kraals belonging to friendly Caffres near Dooraberg and killed the inhabitants. All fears of a successful invasion of Natal have disappeared. The agitation in Transvaal for independence diminishes as the attitude of the Tribes become more threatening. It is reported that the Chief Teccocni is preparing to attack Leidenberg in eastern Transvaal.

The Cape Argus publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent in the field: "The Zulus now desire peace on terms consistent with tribal independence."

THE BURMESE HORROR.

CALCUTTA, March 10.—The state off affairs in Mandalay is creating great anxiety. The garrisons in Bieth Burmah have been doubled. The Burmese have interrupted the telegraph line between Rangoon and Mandalay, but the situation in upper Burmah is regarded as very serious for European residents. It is stated that while the recent massacres at the instance of the king only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked; women were shamefully abused; the royal princesses were reserved to the last and made to witness the death of their families; the bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

The Virginia Case Against Judge Rives in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An interesting, and, in some respects an anomalous case, involving the powers and jurisdiction of the federal courts in the southern states, came before the supreme court of the United States to-day upon an application from the governor of Virginia for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United States circuit court for the western district of that state, to deliver to the state authorities two criminals whom he had taken out of their custody for trial in his own. The case is briefly as follows: Barnwell and Lee Reynolds, (colored), of Patrick county, Virginia, were indicted jointly in November, 1877, in Patrick county, Virginia for the murder of one A. C. Shelton. After several trials, the case of Burwell Reynolds resulted in a hung jury, and that of Lee Reynolds, his brother, in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Burwell's case was continued until the next term. Lee was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary and the prisoners were temporarily removed to the county jail. On the 15th of November, 1878, a petition was filed in the United States circuit court for the western district of Virginia praying for a removal of both cases to that court. Judge Rives, before whom the petition came, believing, to use his own words, that the petitioners had been denied such a trial as is accorded to them by the laws of the state, by competent jurors without distinction of race or color, granted the application and directed the issue of a writ of habeas corpus cum causa to the marshal of the district commanding him to take the bodies of the prisoners into his custody and hold them subject to the orders of the federal court. Upon this state of affairs the general assembly of the state passed a joint resolution directing the governor to institute mandamus proceedings in the United States supreme court to recover possession of the prisoners and prevent their retrial in the United States court. The petition of the governor of Virginia was presented to this court today by the state attorney-general. It sets forth the facts as above stated and declares that Judge Rives has transcended the jurisdiction of his court in taking and withholding the prisoners from the proper custody of the commonwealth, and has undertaken the exercise of power not vested in him or his court by any law of the United States. It, therefore prays that said Rives be required to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued, commanding him to redeliver the prisoners to the jailer of Patrick county, to be dealt with according to the laws of the said commonwealth.

It is understood that Judge Rives based his action in granting the petition for a removal of the case to the federal court upon the ground that none of the jurors in the state courts were of the prisoners, race, and that they did not, therefore, have an impartial trial.

The questions of federal jurisdiction, raised here by the petition, is interesting and important.

The following southern cases were decided in the United States supreme court to-day: Harvey Terry vs. Jno. J. McLurd, receiver, etc., from the United States circuit court for the district of South Carolina. Motion to dismiss denied. The United States, appellant, vs. Evelina Perot. Appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana. This is a claim founded on a Spanish grant to four leagues of land situated on the bayou of the adjoining settlement of Bayou pierre, Louisiana. The court holds that the evidence produced to authenticate the grant is, under the circumstances, all that the claimants could be expected to produce, and that the grant must therefore be sustained. Upon the filing by the appellees of a remittitur of 5,326 acres, they will be entitled to a decree of affirmance for the balance, viz: 17,713 acres. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

The intelligence, which is denied, from Charleston, South Carolina, that ex-Senator Patterson has received full pardon for his alleged offenses in South Carolina, came from Mr. Patterson himself.

OUR SWISS COLONY.

From the Switzerland of Eur pe to the Switzerland of America.

MOUNT AIRY, March 10.—The Swiss settlers here are well pleased. The Tagblatt and Zeitung, both published at Zurich, just received, show that the people are being fully aroused on this subject.

The Tagblatt of February 19th says: Herr Nationalrath Joas lectured last Sunday, at Wintherthur, on emigration to a large audience. A committee was appointed who who will bestow proper attention on this matter.

A company of young and enterprising men left Zurich, under the lead of Herr Zeigler, who has been farming in America for six months, to purchase real estate in the state of Georgia. The leader of this company will, according to the Vaterland, lay the foundation of a large Swiss colony, which Herr Nationalrath Dr. Joas, aided by the Grutliverein, intends to establish.

General A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, takes possession on the first of next month of an elegant residence purchased here.

Farming operations are active.

ST. GEORGE.

The Hanlon Races.

LONDON, March 10.—The Sportsman says that Hanlon is at Brooklands, near Manchester, and is going through a daily strong exercise, both afloat and ashore. He will shortly remove to New Castle and go into regular training in Tyne. At present he is out of condition, as he scales 172 pounds against 148 when he rowed with Courtney. He also complains that his hands are very tender, from lack of work. A match has been made between Champion Elliott and an unknown person over the Tyne course, to take place a month after the Hanlon-Howdon match. The name of the unknown person will be declared on the day of the Hanlon-Howdon match.

The Kesher Shel Baizel.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The triennial convention of the Jewish order of Kesher Shel Baizel commenced Sunday in Pythagora hall, and was called to order by Solomon Latz. There were delegates present from all subordinate lodges in the United States and Canada. Mr. William B. Hackney was elected chairman, and the vice-boy was elected chairman, and the vice-presidents were: District No. 1, Linderman; No. 3, Emerick; No. 4, H. Walden; No. 5, Paress. The forenoon session was devoted to an address by Mr. Latz, who reviewed the history and growth of the organization and its objects and principles. Arrangements have been made by district No. 1 to entertain the delegates while they remain in the city.

THE WICKED WORLD.

CLAYTON'S CRIMINAL CONTRIBUTION

Another Murder Case—Poindexter Indicted—A Burglar Killed—A Case of New England Virtue in High Life Developed in Norwich, Connecticut, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, March 10.—The people of this county, with but few exceptions, appear to acquiesce in the verdict of acquittal rendered in the Julia Johnson murder case. The theories now afloat are that Julia may have wounded Betsy Farmer and an accomplice done the killing of the old lady, and another that the whole affair was

THE WORK OF TRAMPS

as parties of that character had been passing the roads and seen in that vicinity. The trial of Julia Johnson upon the charge of assault with intent to murder Betsy Farmer may be the opportunity for developing fully one or the other of these views of the case. Owing to the illness of Mr. Jeffries, this last case has not yet been set down for a day certain. The trial will be almost as interesting as the one upon the graver accusation, and whatever the result, it will be accepted by this people as righteous. The people of Clayton county are honest, sturdy and intelligent, and move in obedience to their better impulses when called upon to act in their community character. Their patience and forbearance in this affair have been a great triumph for the cause of law and order.

TOTING HIS LITTLE GUN.

The grand jury has been industriously going for the gentlemen who bear arms in times of peace unlawfully and several special presentments have been returned. Among the parties thus accused is a young lawyer and politician of note, residing in Atlanta, who took an active part in the last congressional canvass in this district. During a public speaking in this town he became involved in a controvery and exhibited "his gun" too freely. For "toting about" this manner of political argument he is to be called upon to make his defense to the superior court now in session. The other party to the controversy was to-day acquitted of a charge of assault.

THE OTHER MURDER CASE.

The case of Lambert, a young white man charged with the murder of his brother, was to-day continued on account of the absence of a material witness for the state. This material witness also had an election row, for which he was indicted, and last week he lit out for Alabama. Though thus doubly wanted by the state he has gone away to other fields.

Active steps are being taken here to secure the rebuilding of the academy recently destroyed by fire. It is hoped the efforts will be successful.

S. W. S.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A disgraceful scandal is the sensation at Norwich, Conn., growing out of an action of breach of promise brought by Miss Alice Hatton against Enoch F. Chapman, aged about fifty years, a prominent churchman and wealthy lumber dealer. The plaintiff and defendant became acquainted about five years ago. They met frequently at the girl's mother's house, and on one of these visits Miss Hatton claims she was seduced by Chapman under a promise of marriage. Chapman's visits continued for almost a year. Miss Hatton reminded Chapman of his promise, to which he paid no attention. She then threatened legal proceedings, and to avoid public scandal he agreed to marry her, but not until the child was born. He took her to the village of Rockville, a short distance from Norwich, and there engaged board for her, claiming her as his wife. He visited her often, and spent part of the time in her company. She was known in the house in which she was stopping as Chapman's wife. After the child was born Miss Hatton again reminded Chapman of his promise, and to satisfy her he one day in her company visited several stores, and they together selected household goods for future housekeeping. A house was also selected. When all arrangements had been made Miss Hatton again pressed her claim on Chapman to marry her, but he suddenly refused to accede to her request and cancelled all contracts made for household goods. This turn of affairs nearly drove Miss Hatton crazy, and for a long time she was confined to the house by illness. After she recovered she again brought Chapman to marry her. She called at his office on Central wharf repeatedly, and on bended knees implored him to save her from shame. He still denied her request, and on several occasions he removed her from his office. Finally, seeing that Chapman would not marry her, she brought suit against him for breach of promise, placing her damages at $10,000. A few weeks previous to the trial she published her affidavit, claiming that her boy, then nearly four years old, and who bore a striking resemblance to Chapman, was his son. She has made public the whole history of her case.

Shortly after the publication of Miss Hatton's affidavit a Miss Hoxie came forward and claimed that Chapman had agreed to marry her. She is a very handsome brunette, and a cultured and attractive lady. A week or two after Miss Hatton's suit was brought up in the superior court at New London. This was last March. Witness testified to his representing her as his wife at Rockville, and all that she had made public in her affidavit was clearly proven by substantial witnesses. The trial was long and tedious. The jury awarded Miss Hatton six thousand dollars after short deliberation. During the trial it leaked out that a Miss Brown, another alleged victim of Enoch's blandishments, had threatened suit against him for breach of promise, but Chapman has satisfied her claim by paying her $1,500. It has been rumored that he has tried to effect a compromise with Miss Hatton by paying her half of the judgment obtained against him in the lower court, but she has obstinately refused. Chapman appealed from the verdict in Miss Hatton's favor, and asks for a new trial on a writ of error. The decision is reserved.

LAWRENCE, KAN., March 10.—The babe which was left on the doorstep of Mrs. Joseph Garrett about two weeks since, near this city, and which has been tenderly cared for, was yesterday reclaimed by its mother, an attractive young woman, and the only daughter of a respectable widow here. The love of the mother proved greater than her desire for concealment. The heartless young Lothario who abandoned the child is only about twenty years of age.

PENSACOLA, March 10.—Dunham's machine shop and foundry were burned here last night. Loss, about $5,000. No insurance.

NEW YORK, March 10.—One burglar was shot and killed and another captured tonight by John P. Richards, who surprised them while they were ransacking the parlor in his house, No. 305 east Eighty-sixth street.

RICHMOND, March 10.—The grand jury of Hustings court of this city to-day indicted John E. Poindexter for the murder of young Cuthbert last week. The trial is set for Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Dr. John Hugh McQuillian, dean of Philadelphia dental college, the organizer of the American dental association, a man of high standing socially and one who has given his life to advancing the profession of dentistry to a rank equal with surgery, was found dead in the laboratory of the academy of national sciences on Monday. An inquest that was held on the following day resulted in a verdict of death by paralysis of the heart. It now appears that McQuillan took oxanide of potassium in the laboratory, dying from the effects of the drug. One year ago Dr. McQuillan was found in the dental college prostrated from the effects of some vegetable poison. Immediate restoratives were effective, and he recovered. On that night it appears that he was called before the faculty to account for money received in his official capacity as dean of the college. He did not come, and a future investigation proved that he was a defaulter to the extent of $19,000. Owing to his distinguished services in his profession, the deficiency was covered by contributions, but the presence of other indebtedness wrought the doctor to despair, and his second attempt on his life was successful. The dentists of the country have been called upon to contribute to aid the family.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, March 11.—Pat. Smith and Julius Christian, the two negroes confined in Henrico county jail in this city, awaiting execution for the murder of John C. Lacy in New Kent, made a desperate effort to escape last night, about 11 o'clock, by setting fire to the floor of their cell, hoping to escape during the excitement which would follow. They had broken or otherwise got rid of the shackles by which they were fastened to the floor, and awaited for the fire to make headway. The other prisoners confined below were aroused by the smoke and gave the alarm in time to prevent the burning of the jail and the escape of the murderers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A Paris dispatch to the Standard says: It is believed that the feeling of irritation in the country against the factious conduct of the radicals is as strong as that against the ministry of the 16th of May.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Mysterious Female in Stone Mountain and Her Mysterious Disappearance.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., March 10.—On the 6th February last, there arrived in this place a woman who claimed to be from Cumberland, county, Kentucky. She stated she was in the last stages of consumption, and had come to this place that her health might be improved. On making inquiry if she could procure board with some good family in the country, she was informed by Mr. J. H. Kimbrell, Jr., that she could probably procure board with his father, who lived a mile from town. She asked if he would take her out to the place named, which he did, and board was procured. She had been at Mr. J. H. Kimbrell's, Sr., about two weeks, when one night about two o'clock she aroused Mr. Kimbrell and wife, stating she was suffering a great deal and wished he would send for a physician," which he did. Soon after the physician arrived she gave birth to a boy child.

Up to the time of the birth of the child she had told no one on the place that she was quick with child, and so well did she keep her person concealed by wearing a large cloak, that no one even suspected she was pregnant. Mr Kimbrell becoming offended at the imposition she had practiced upon him, and suspecting her to be a woman of "ill fame," requested that she would give him some reference that he might know something of her character. This she refused to do.

Under kind treatment, she remained at Mr. Kimbrell's residence for two weeks after the child's birth. On the 6th inst. she left his residence, stating she intended going home, which place was in Cumberland county, Kentucky. When she reached town, while the innocent little babe, which was two weeks old, was smiling in her face she drew the nipple from its teethless gums and gave it away to a negro woman, saying as she did so, "None of her children knew anything of it nor ever should." The negress to whom she gave the child does not give suck and is not capable of raising the child as it should be.

After she had given away the child she boarded the cars and went to Atlanta. While here she gave her name as Mrs. E. F. Martin, but when she arrived in Atlanta she registered at the National hotel as Maudgrass.

Of her whereabouts we have no clue. We only know that on the same night she arrived in Atlanta at 11 o'clock she left the hotel and boarded the Western and Atlantic cars. All the letters she received while at this place were postmarked Marietta, Ga.

Up to this writing the babe is well, and receives all the care that the negress is capable of giving. But shall the babe ever remain in the hands of the present owner? Shall the innocent babe ever suffer for the sins and heartlessness of its demon mother? Or will some steps be taken to find the mother, and when found, be made to raise it as it should be by a mother. And if she cannot be found, for humanity's sake will not some person of its own race and color take it and raise it as it should be.

NEHOC.

OVER THE LEFT.

What Gambetta and the French Cabinet are Trying To Do.

LONDON, March 10.—The Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ of Paris, pronounces decidedly against the impeachment of the DeBroglie Fourton ministry. It says: "The report of the committee, while ably grouping the acts of men who openly revolted against the national will reveals no new facts, and though the accused richly deserve to be tried, prosecution would be big with inconvenience, not to say peril; even if the senate gave a verdict of guilty a trivial sentence could only result." The Daily News correspondent says: "This opinion, which is doubtless Gambetta's, will, I think, turn the scale of the moderate papers, such as the Journal Des Debats, the Temps and the Toir, argue that the multitude of misdemeanors committed by the DeBroglie ministry are sufficiently punished by the failure of most of them, and, moreover, they are barred by statutes of limitation. As for the charge against the Rochebout cabinet of organizing a coup d'etat, although the moral proofs are strong, there is much doubt whether an overt act could be legally established. The telegraphic correspondence of the Rochebout cabinet was most remarkable, thus General de Grimaudet de Rochebouet recommended the commandant of Lyons to deprive all the private persons of their arms. He telegraphed the commandant of Toulouse, "I am told that the 9th regiment cannot be counted on." General Ducrot on being informed that the first attempt to form a ministerial cabinet had failed, he telegraphs to General de Grimaudet de Rochebouet his thanks, adding, "May God and McMahon be glorified;" on December 12th, General de Grimaudet de Rochebouet telegraphs the commandant of Rennes to endeavor to be ready on Thursday. The troops should take all their camp equipage.

On the 13th of December, when the Dufaure cabinet was formed, General deGrimaudet deRochebouet telegraphs to Bordeaux: "Pray warn confidentially at headquarters to stop all preparations."

The report says that MacMahon, impelled by honesty and enlightened by events, did not follow to the end the detestable counsels of his ministers.

A BERLIN SNARL

And a Probable Dissolution of the Reichstag.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the Post says that everything that has occurred during the past few days seems to add to the probability of a dissolution of the reichstag.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent expresses a similar opinion, and also says Herr DelBrueck has refused to mediate between Bismarck and the free traders. Bismarck insists upon duties on corn and cattle.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says that Chaplain Wrangemann, of the Berlin mission society, publicly calls upon Germany to demand satisfaction from England for expelling the German missionary, Bruns, from Natal, on the charge of sedition.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The Liverpool Courier's London correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The new French-American cable company will be formally brought before the public some day this week. The cable is in process of construction and is expected to be laid during the coming summer."

CALCUTTA, March 10.—General Grant arrived here to-day.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily News' correspondent at Berlin says: At a parliamentary soiree, on Saturday, the chancellor said that a partial disarmament was impossible. Germany at least could not begin. Unfortunately she had to show a front in four different directions, and could not trust any of her neighbors.

ON THE PAD.

THE FUN AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

O'Leary and Three Others Start Out On a Week's Tramp for the Championship—Gentlemen of Leisure Lolling Upon the Scene to Pick Up Stray Bets, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Gilmore's garden was thronged to-night with ladies and gentlemen and sporting men of all classes to witness the start in the great pedestrian contest of six days, between O'Leary, the present champion, and Rowell, the English representative; Harriman, of Boston, and Ennis, of Chicago. As early as 10 o'clock a steady stream of persons commenced pouring into the building, and they examined the track and houses in which the contestants will sleep and rest with eager interest. The contestants spent most of to-day in sleeping soundly and none of them appeared in the garden up to 11:30 p. m. Wm. B. Curtis, of the New York Athletic club, will start the men and among the rules to be read to them are the following:

All will start with the left hand to the inside of the track, but any competitor may turn and go in opposite direction at the completion of any mile by giving notice to the scorers a lap before hand. The men with the left hand to the inside of the track have the right of way and the others go outside of him and you must not take his ground until they are two full paces ahead. Mr. Atkinson, who is Sir John Astley's agent, was on hand early and says that Rowell is in excellent condition and will make a good showing. The track is in an excellent condition and the contestants, houses are all fitted up alike in a plain and simple manner. O'Leary has a decided advantage in regard to houses, his being more than twice the size of the others. Rowell was first to arrive, and he went at once to his house. Everything is now in readiness for the starting match. Several thousand persons were unable to obtain admission to the garden, and the crowd carried away all the front doors. Great confusion and excitement prevailed. Ennis, O'Leary, Harriman and Rowell appeared simultaneously on the track and went before the judge's stand. They were cheered tremendously, and the word "go" was given sharp at 1 o'clock. They all started off at a sharp walk, and O'Leary was ahead on the first lap, Rowell second, Harriman third and Ennis fourth. Then Rowell commenced running, and he was soon followed by Ennis and O'Leary. Rowell made the first mile in 9:25, O'Leary 10:27, Harriman 10:40, and Ennis 10:40.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The greatest excitement is aroused by this contest and betting on the result has not changed from what it was last evening, namely, three to two on O'Leary. The pedestrians are all in good condition. Ennis has made forty-two miles in the great international walk at Gilmore's garden. Great crowds of people surrounded the outside of the building and the inside. The attendance was large. Rowell kept up a trotting gait while O'Leary maintained a steady walk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Gilmore's garden was thronged last night, and the excitement over the pedestrian contest appears to increase rather than decrease. Fully 8,000 persons were present, and the most unbounded applause was given to the contestants. Rumors of O'Leary being sick were started and gained ground from the number of times he quitted the track. His trainers admitted that he was suffering from sour stomach, and had vomitted several times; that it was caused by rich food eaten Sunday. They said, however, that he was quickly recovering. Between 3 and 4 o'clock he was off the track seven times, and looked sick. Rowell, on the contrary, took but few rests, and trotted along at his steady jog trot apparently little exhausted Harrimon showed fine speed during the evening and kept well up to Rowell. Ennis, while walking steadily, dropped slowly behind. Harrimon looks wonderfully thin, and the tremendous pace is evidently telling on most of the men. Rowell is undoubtedly forcing his pace, and is steadily widening the gap between himself and competitors. Rowell turned his 75th mile at 3:23.5, his 80th mile at 4:21.17, his 85th mile at 5:25.56, his 90th mile at 6:28.31 and his 100th mile at 8:34.45 p.m. amid tremendous applause. He made the 100 miles in 19 hours, 34 minutes and 45 seconds.

Harrimon finished his 70th mile at 3:59.27 p.m.; his 80th mile at 7:46.07, his 90th mile at 8:55, and his 95th mile at 10:12 p.m. O'Leary made his 70th mile at 3:32.25 p.m., his 75th mile at 5:19.10, his 80th mile at 6:39.55, his 85th mile at 8:14.10 p.m., and his 90th mile at 9:35.05. Many of his rests were as long as an hour. Ennis turned his 65th mile at 4:42.53, his 70th mile at 5:40.26, his 75th mile at 9:85.08, his 80th mile at 8:41.21, and his 85th mile at 9:42.50 p.m.

Rowell made his 100th mile at 11:15.30 and then retired to his house on the track. He partook of a light supper and was soon fast asleep. O'Leary scored his 91st mile at 9:49.40, his 92d at 10:35.20 and his 93d mile at 10:48.28, when he went off the track. He was slightly sick, but partook of a good supper and slept well. Harrimon continues a game pace and turned his 100th mile at 11:31.50 amid vociferous applause. Harrimon then left the track at 11:35.19, well satisfied with his day's work. Ennis was then the only one left on the track, and continued to plod along at a good steady gait. He scored 85 at 10:34, and finished 90 miles at 11:43.28. He still continued sole possessor of the track. At fifteen minutes to one o'clock this morning O'Leary, Harrimon and Rowell were soundly asleep, and Ennis was pacing away. Ennis finished his 95 miles at 12:47.40 and then retired for the night. The score at 1 o'clock stood: Rowell, 110 miles; Harrimon, 100 miles; Ennis, 95 miles; O'Leary, 93 miles and 6 laps.

IT IS ALL RIGHT.

That's What Mr. Kimball Says—Meaning the Atlanta Cotton Factory—And He Knows What He's Talking About, Too.

For a number of days past there have been all sorts of rumors in reference to the status of the cotton factory matters. It was understood some time since that the company had agreed upon a settlement with the Lowell machine shop, and that the factory would be put in operation the 1st of January. Since then our people have looked anxiously for the smoke from the butt chimney, but none has appeared.

The latter part of January Mr. Kimball, the president, went north, and while many of his friends continued to be confident that success would follow, the general public gave the thing up as hopeless, and could see no other result but that produced by the sheriff's hammer. About the middle of February Mr. Kimball returned to the city accompanied by Mr. Bedlow, the agent of the Lowell machine shop. This gave rise to the rumor that a settlement had been effected, and that the factory would start sure enough.

Mr. Kimball refused to be interviewed. Said the officers and directors of the company were giving the matter careful attention and he very much preferred that nothing should be said about the matter in the newspapers.

He remained in the city but two or three days and again left for New York. Since that time all kind of reports and rumors have been afloat, and while THE CONSTITUTION has refrained from giving publicity to any of them, the press throughout the state have not been slow to announce the whole a failure.

Yesterday the reporter discovered Mr. Kimball alighting from the Air-Line train, and notwithstanding he was accompanied by several ladies, at once approached him.

REPORTER—Mr. Kimball, I am pleased to welcome you home, and the interest in the factory is so intense and the stories so in regard to it are so numerous that I desire to have a talk with you and learn the facts. Will you please oblige me by naming an hour this evening when I can meet you?

MR. KIMBALL—It is not necessary to take either your time or mine, and I think you are mistaken about the interest of the public in the matter; they have given us up, but if you think your reputation as a newspaper man is at stake, and that you must say something, just say: "The factory is all right;" "good-bye;" and smilingly he entered the carriage, into which he had already assisted the ladies, and drove off.

This reporter, knowing the great interest the public has in everything connected with the factory, determined not to give it up, and last eveging called upon Mr. Kimball at his most delightful residence. He was found surrounded by his family and a number of friends, from whom he excused himself and received the reporter in his usual pleasant manner; and, after the reporter made his business known, the following conversation ensued:

MR. KIMBALL—I really have nothing to say for publication. The factory company are doing all they can to carry out the object of their organization. The public have had so much and the factory, too, has had so much trouble, and met with so many back-sets, that no matter what you say, nothing short of the actual production of cloth will satisfy the public. What I said to you at the depot will fill the bill—

"WE ARE ALL RIGHT."

But the reporter, after a few general remarks, continued:

REPORTER—It is reported that the Lowell company are going to take out their machinery. Is that true?

MR. KIMBALL—We have put them in possession of it, and they have agreed to take it out.

Does this settle the trouble and differences heretofore existing between your company and the Lowell company?

"It does. We have had a complete and satisfactory settlement and we don't owe them a dime."

"Satisfactory! The taking out of that machinery seems to me to be a great calamity and one that the people of Atlanta will feel severely."

"I don't think the people of Atlanta have cause for any attachment to that particular machinery, and I certainly have not, for it has caused me a heap of trouble. I know very well what the general sentiment has been. The machinery was in place ready to run. To take it out would be a great loss, and, as you have said, a great calamity, and no man and no set of men could have labored more earnestly to prevent such a 'calamity' than have the officers and directors of our company. We have several times come very near a settlement to keep the machinery, but the Lowell company have always made such terms as we could not quite accomplish. Governor Bullock and our New York director, Mr. W. H. Inman, have labored incessantly, and have made them such liberal propositions that it did not seem possible that they could refuse. When I was in New York in October Mr. Inman told me that I might go home satisfied, for he was sure that as business men the Lowell company could not refuse the propositions he and the governor had made, and I have never yet seen any man outside of the Lowell company who heard what our proposition was who did not agree with Mr. Inman. Again, Governor Bullock and Mr. Inman had completed every arrangement to accept terms offered by the Lowell company, and would have had the settlement made in twenty four hours, when the Lowell company, out of the abundance of their precaution, saw fit to serve a legal notice upon our trustees holding them personally responsible, etc., and of couse that tipped that dish over, and so it has been first one thing and then another until I felt that the only way to avert 'calamity' was to clean the whole stuff out and start fresh. Therefore, what seems to give a 'calamity' is to me a great comfort. The factory troubles will end when the last pound of that machinery goes out over the platform. However, I make no complant of the Lowell people. The property belonged to them, and they had the right to fix their own terms, and they simply fixed them where we could not meet them; that's all there was of it."

"Well, Mr. Kimball, I don't think any one will blame you for feeling that you had held on long enough, but still I cannot see the wisdom of letting that machinery, that is already to run, go out, for if the property goes to sale under the liens, as I suppose you expect it will, it seems to me that it would have been much better, and the property, independent of the machinery, would have brought much more with the machinery in than out, for then the purchaser could have bought that machinery much less than he could now, and Atlanta would have had the benefit of the factory anyway."

"That same notion has fooled lots of people. But the factory company have a magnificent property, and they have no idea of seeing it pass into other hands. That many people have urged. 'Just let the sheriff take a sponge and wipe the stock all out, and let a new company start it on a solid basis,' say they. No, sir, ree; the sheriff won't handle the property of the Atlanta cotton factory company until after the stockholders elect some other man to manage it. You may be sure of that.

"Your confidence is certainly inspiring, and you probably have some plan. May I ask what you propose to do?"

"We propose to put in a complete new outfit about one-third larger and with three years better improvements than that we have surrendered."

"Do you think you can procure such an outfit?"

"We have already procured it. We surrendered the machinery in the mill to the Lowell company on the 19th of February, and in less than two days we had a full bill of sale to our trustees of just such an outfit as I have mentioned, and it will be put in the mill as fast as the other can go out."

"You astonish me; can it be possible? Then the factory is going to run, is it? Where and how have you succeeded in making such an arrangement?"

"Our machinery is made by the Saco water power machine shops, of Biddeford, Me., and by the Lewiston machine company, of Lewiston, Me., the same parties who furnished the machinery for the new mill of the Graniteville company at Vaucluse; also the machinery for the new mill of the Eagle and Phenix company, at Columbus. The plans and arrangement are made by A. D. Lockwood, of Providence, who is acknowledged to be the best mill engineer in New England. Mr. Harris, our superintendent, is now with Mr. Lockwood selecting the furniture and arranging all the details, and if we don't have the best mill of its size in the United States in full operation by the first of July we shall be very much disappointed."

"Well, I must heartily congratulate you; but you say you have a bill of sale of this machinery—what do you mean by that?"

"I mean all that the term signifies. You remember our company issued bonds based upon the whole property of the company, also an outfit of machinery for ten thousand spindles. So when we surrendered the machinery to Lowell, in order to make our bonds good, we had to supply the place of this machinery. We had Judge Hopkins draw up a bill of sale, conveying the property direct to our trustee, to be set up in the mill. The companies mentioned have executed that bill of sale and got their pay. There are no better or stronger companies, and as soon as we got a settlement with the Lowell company and got up our notes we had no trouble. Governor Bullock and Director Inman arranged the finance and I sailed in on the machinery and we are to get it put up in the mill and ready to run for what we owed the Lowell company. You are hard to shake. All you need to say to the public, however, is just what I said at the depot, and that is this, 'The Atlanta cotton factory company is all right!' That's enough!"

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE supreme court has begun on the Coweta circuit. An adjournment may be reached in the early part of May.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT has 40,000 of the new bonds to sign. With all the other duties of his office upon him he has been signing them at the rate of 1,000 per day.

LETTERS from distant states are received almost every day at the department of agriculture, asking about the quality of Georgia lands

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar a month.

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THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

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Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy, $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 11, 1879.

THE letter carriers are all right. The bill to increase their pay was thrown together with a pitchfork, but Postmaster General Key has decided to construe its ambiguous phrases liberally, and the hard-worked carriers will get the pay that they thoroughly earn.

The foreign papers contain notices of the fact that a large number of young men have left or are preparing to leave Zurich for Georgia, where they propose to establish an extensive Swiss colony. The more extensive the better, both for Georgia and for the enterprising young men of Zurich.

THE rush for the senate offices is very great, although there are only one hundred and twenty all told to be given out. Of these only four are directly the gifts of the senate, namely, the secretary, sergeant-at-arms, chief clerk, and principal executive clerk. The other places are filled by the secretary, sergeant-at-arms or chairmen of committees. As there are two thousand applicants on the ground for the one hundred and twenty places, there is no public necessity for more applications. A fair division will give about three offices to each state.

THE Columbia Register presents some figures of illiteracy that are neither flattering nor consoling. The six illiterate states of the union are thus shown to be the two Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. These states contain nearly one-half of the country's illiteracy. We give below percentages of [illegible] population, believing that the truth, however distressing, should not be suppressed:

States.	Who cannot read.	Who cannot write.
South Carolina	37.7 per cent.	41.4 per cent.
Georgia	35.3 "	39.6 "
Alabama	35.08 "	38.4 "
Virginia	31.9 "	36.4 "
North Carolina	27.7 "	37.12 "
Tennessee	23.09 "	29.0 "

THE public health bill creates a board of eleven members, who have no executive powers. The representatives of the army, navy, and marine hospital services and of the department of justice have been appointed, but the president has not named the other seven members of the board, although the first meeting must be held on the 30th instant. It matters little, however, whether they meet at all or not, for their duties are to simply obtain information in all matters connected with the public health, and to advise with the general government and the executives of the several states on all matters submitted to them "whenever, in their opinion, such advice may tend to the preservation of the public health." The eleven members will draw their per diem, but the public will not draw upon them for advice or even for information. We have enough of either, such as it is; we need, however, a law that will protect us from epidemics. We need a law that will keep the dreaded fever out of Jacksonville or Mobile, or Charleston or Chattanooga, as well as out of our own ports. There is very little use in establishing a quarantine at Brunswick, for example, if Fernandina lets vessels from infected parts come in without rigid inspection.

Sanitary Movements.

We are gratified to hear from our worthy mayor that steps will be taken to put the city in good order at once. The most stringent orders have been given, and the mayor says they shall be enforced. With his promise, and Captain Anderson as an executive, the matter will certainly be attended to, and our city put in a good sanitary condition before the warm summer days.

One thing more is necessary. It is the duty of all our citizens to give assistance in this matter. If a man is mean enough to cover up his filth on his own premises and endanger the life of his neighbor, he is mean enough to evade the officers of the law; and where there is any filth covered or uncovered, or left standing by any of our citizens intentionally or unintentionally, it should be reported to the proper officer, so that it can be removed by force if necessary.

The Garrard Bonds.

At last the Garrard bonds are on sale. Mr. Renfroe, the treasurer, informs us that he has orders that will cover the whole issue of the bonds. This is certainly a triumph for the state of Georgia that cannot be overestimated. There are three corporations on the continent of America that are floating 4 per cent. bonds, and they are the United States government, the city of Boston and the state of Georgia.

It is gratifying to note, too, that the bonds are being received universally, as far as heard from, as currency. There can be no question of the constitutionality of this issue of bonds, and they will prove a great convenience to the general public. They enlarge our currency without inflating it. The bonds are bonds in the severest sense of the word, and if there is anything illegal in them the illegality consists, as Mr. Garrard has aptly said, "in the smallness of the type and the size of the paper." We hope, therefore, to see them freely used throughout the state to facilitate barter and trade. In any event, however, the experiment of four per cents has proved a success, and Georgia's credit goes up to the very highest point. And it drives in the wedge that will just split our enormous interest account square half in two!

The New Spanish Cabinet.

Martinez Campos is to-day the foremost man in Spain. As a soldier-politician no one of his countrymen has exceeded him in real power or fame, unless it was Espartero during his short-lived dictatorship. And yet Campos is the youngest of Spain's field marshals, having been born as late as 1832. But his popularity and strength are not to be wondered at. It was he who first proclaimed Alfonso—that carried over to the exiled prince the whole army of eastern Spain, and made the restoration possible. It was he that won over the Carlist leaders, and secured the pacification of Navarre and the Basque provinces. It was he who "by arts and devices" conquered the Cuban patriots, thus preserving to Spain her most valuable colony. He did not whip the revolutionists, because he could not; but when he found that he could not he proceeded to buy out the Cubans with bribes, either of money or needed reforms. He secured peace, and he has ever since, as captain-general, endeavored to carry out the large reforms that he promised Cubans. The obstacles thrown in his way by the treacherous home politicians led to his departure for Spain something over a month ago, and the king, who is his friend, decided that the reforms in colonial administrations which he asked for should be carried out. This led to the downfall of the Castello ministry, and to the formation of a ministry by the all-conquering Campos himself. He is claimed by all parties in Spain, and it is not known what course he will pursue except as to the colonies. But the progressive enlightened policy that he urges for the colonies will naturally be complemented by a like policy in home affairs. It is plain that Spain, as well as Cuba, has reason to rejoice that so capable and energetic a man has been entrusted with the chief official responsibility. He is also very popular, a fact that will doubtless insure him, for some time to come at least, the necessary strength in the stormy cortes to carry out any measure of reform that he may propose.

Presidential Candidates.

The New York Herald, of last Saturday morning, contains brief interviews with all, or nearly all, of the democratic members of the last house. We cut from this mass of interviews those of the Georgia nine, and present them in another column. Taken as a whole, we believe they fairly represent the sentiment of the state. The choice of the Georgia democrats is undoubtedly Mr. Thurman, but our democrats know that their state is but one of thirty-eight, and they are disposed to await the drift of events before they fully make up their minds as to who the standard-bearer of the party should or will be. In this they are sensible and practical. The truth is, no man can foretell who the democratic nominee will be until Ohio and New York have shown by their votes in next fall's elections how they will probably go in 1880. The interviews of the Herald do not, therefore, show what the party will do; they simply show the present preference of a majority of democrats. That preference is now Allen G. Thurman, but it may, a year from now, be Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Bayard, or General Hancock, or some man whose name is not at present on anybody's tongue.

The democratic congressmen are nearly unanimous on one point—they believe that Gen. Grant is the inevitable candidate of the republican party. General Phil. Cook believes, it is true, that the money-eyed interests will secure the nomination of John Sherman, and Mr. Stephens had "no satisfactory idea" as to the republican nomination; but the seven remaining members evidently expect Grant's nomination. So run the balance of the interviews. Seven out of every nine predict his nomination. "If," says the Herald, "the same unanimity existed among the republican members, General Grant's nomination would be already as good as assured." Our esteemed contemporary should have settled this point by applying its industrious auger to the occupants of the republican benches, so to speak, of the late house, before they were scattered to the four ends of the country.

The Education of the Negro.

The letter of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, which we reproduced last Friday from the Boston Advertiser, is a very apt and timely confirmation of the statements which we have recently taken occasion to make in these columns with respect to the relations existing between the whites and blacks in Georgia. It is a timely confirmation, too, of the assertion often made in THE CONSTITUTION that the people of Georgia are not only willing that the colored people shall exercise the rights of citizenship, but that they are anxious to educate the negroes to a proper appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens. What we have said on the subject heretofore has been prompted by the slanders and misrepresentations of the accredited organs of republican thought and opinion at the north, while Gov. Brown's letter is in response to inquiries made by Col. W. C. Morrill, a New Englander, who has made his home in the south since the war, and who is, in his own person, the embodiment of the fact that a northern republican can not only survive at the south, but that he can hold to his opinions and make himself respected in the community in which he lives.

As a citizen, the negro is a fixture, and no thoughtful southern man would have it otherwise. His status as a citizen depends upon the contingencies that naturally grow out of his new condition. These contingencies he must face as the white man has faced them. In other words, the status of the negro as a citizen must be fixed by himself. His future is in his own hands, to make or to mar. Meanwhile, the people of the south perceive that it is to their individual interests and to the interest of their section to aid the colored man by every means in their power to a just and wholesome appreciation of their new relations to the state. This can only be done by extending to them such facilities of education as are at command, leaving them to work out the rest of the problem for themselves. Governor Brown points out that the people of Georgia have already gone further in this direction than any other southern state by providing in her organic law for an annual appropriation of $8,000 to the colored university. He points out also that while the white university and the colored university are on an equal footing, so far as the state is concerned, the latter, by the inability of the colored people to pay the necessary tuition fees, is placed at a decided disadvantage.

Here, it seems to us, is an excellent opportunity for the real philanthropists of the north to aid the colored people in a most substantial way by making up among themselves a sum sufficient to liberally endow the colored university. All that Georgia can do she has done—now let the people of the north follow up their professions with energetic action. And it would appear to a practical mind that if the republican organs would devote the space that is now occupied in abusing the southern people to appeals to their readers to assist the negro in his efforts to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, much good might be accomplished where at present only sectional prejudice is perpetuated. We would be pleased to see the organs address themselves to the practical discussion of this subject.

The Cotton Factory—At Last.

We feel sure that the interview we print elsewhere this morning with Mr. H. I. Kimball will be the cause of universal congratulation among the people of Atlanta. We feel assured that nothing short of the direct interposition of Providence can prevent the starting of the Atlanta cotton factory within the next two or three months. We have examined the contracts that have been made, and they are certainly convincing papers. That they were drawn by Judge Hopkins, of this city, is sufficient assurance that they are in ship-shape. The bonds issued by the company have been successfully negotiated, the machinery has been paid for, and the music of the spindles will be heard just as soon as the machinery can be put up. The Lowell company, by arrangement, is getting its machinery out of the factory, and the new machinery will very soon go in.

The history of the cotton factory has been a curious one. For some time there have been discussions among the stockholders, and while these discussions have greatly impeded matters. Mr. Kimball has since been twice indorsed almost unanimously after heated controversies by the stockholders, whose confidence in him, as expressed by their votes, appears to have never been shaken. THE CONSTITUTION has attempted to avoid taking sides in this controversy, waiting until some decisive action should determine which party deserved, in the interest of the city of Atlanta, the support of the people. The time has now come, in our opinion, when Mr. Kimball and his directory should have a hearty and undivided support. He has now all the elements of success in his hand, and opposition to his plans would simply retard the progress of the factory. With his plans carried out, the factory will be speedily put into operation and made a blessing to the city and this long-continued opposition should cease at once. The people of Atlanta want to see the factory started, and that is about all they care for. That the general sympathy is toward Mr. Kimball is simply due to the fact that he has been the moving spirit of the concern all the time, and has struggled to success against the most overwhelming odds and the most complicated difficulties. We really cannot see what further opposition to him can hope to accomplish. The Lowell machine company is moving out its machinery, and thus ends the most stubborn phase of the fight against Mr. Kimball. The stockholders, who are the special parties at interest, have time and again largely and heartily indorsed Mr. Kimball, voting him almost unanimous expressions of confidence. The people of Atlanta, the only other parties at interest, certainly wish to see the factory started at once, and believe, in our opinion, that Mr. Kimball's plan is the best one for starting it. If they knew the details of that plan and the absolute success to which it has been carried, they would be all the more sure of it. We hope, therefore, to see all opposition to Mr. Kimball and his directory cease.

What Atlanta wants and what she needs is the cotton factory. Mr. Kimball has triumphed over every charge that could possibly be brought against him if the fight were reopened, and he has now come to that point, in our opinion, where he can stand flat-footed and see the smoke rising from the factory chimney-tops!

It must be understood that these appeals for harmony are not made at the suggestion or in the interest of Mr. Kimball. He asserts in the most positive manner, and with no reservation, that he needs no help and asks no favors. The arrangements that he and his directors have made are full, pointive, ample and beyond recall. We write simply and purely in the interest of Atlanta. It has been our proudest boast and our safest guarantee that Atlanta never had, and never would have, any factions or cliques within her citizenry. She has her rough and tumble fights, and her splits and derangements, and her little differences, but whenever the heat is over, and the good of the city demands a united pull and a blessed harmony, she always has it. And it is for the maintenance of this most happy habit that we plead this morning.

THE other candidates should begin to besir themselves. Our Uncle Samuel is sending his photographs around among the boys.

IN the name of the people of Georgia, we thank Dr. Felton for giving us even a passing glimpse at the true inwardness of independentism. The panorama, though brief, was highly instructive.

SOME of the baddish democratic boys ought to tie a tin can to Bill Chandler and give him the right of way over the turnpike.

THE fact that Jay Gould is financially dead is made apparent by the fact that the Kansas Pacific railroad has passed into his control. The way the public found out that Gould was bankrupt was through the metropolitan newspapers.

WE will frankly state, in order to relieve the distress of Mr. Billy Chandler, that when congress adjourns the test oath for jurors and the election laws will all be things of the past.

ISN'T it about time to do away with climatic considerations in the politics of the democratic party? Men should be rewarded as their merits deserve and not because they hail from any particular section. We commend this briefly stated fact to the consideration of those who are now engaged in fanning the contest for speaker of the house to a dangerous degree of warmth.

IN alluding recently to the fact that the Philadelphia Times had envolumed its "Annals of the War," we did unintentional injustice to the book as "cheap," thus conveying the idea to some, perhaps, that the collected papers were issued in pamphlet form. The truth is, "The Annals of the War" is one of the most elegant books of the season, beautifully bound and superbly illustrated. It is a work that should find a place in every southern library.

MR. HAYES will probably come to terms before the season is over—provided he begins business by thrusting his veto in the face of the country.

IN calling congress together, Mr. Hayes appears to have depended with too much confidence upon the inefficiency of the physicians who had the sick democratic members in hand. Our information is to the effect that the doctors are acquitting themselves with great eclaw, as the French say.

DEACON MCKEE, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who was pardoned out of the penitentiary by Grant, intimates that Jefferson Davis is a bad man.

TIME has again vindicated the republican party. Robeson's patriotism in robbing the country of sixty-five millions of dollars is now protected by the statute of limitations.

IT is easy enough to be a democrat in Georgia, but can a man be a democrat, even in Georgia, and depend upon republican leaders in Washington to aid him in defeating the democracy? This is a very interesting question for newly-organized debating societies.

THE New York Tribune intimates that Satan is no longer working with the republican party. It is unnecessary. After giving all hands a thorough training it is time for the old man to take a rest.

UNCLE ZACHARY CHANDLER probably had Wigfall, of Texas, in his memory when he called Jefferson Davis "a double-dyed traitor" in the senate the other day. Twenty years ago, he alluded on the same floor to Wigfall as "Benjamin" Arnold. Wigfall, who was not present, heard of it, and when opportunity offered rose and said he would hold Zachary personally responsible for his allusions if there was any use in it, "for," continued Wigfall, "Mr. Zachary Chandler "never is and never will be personally "responsible for anything that Senator "Zachary may say, in or out of this senate "chamber." In response to this, Chandler, who was a regular roarer in those days, seized his hat and stalked revengfully out of the chamber, and that was the last of it.

IN the midst of the various litigations that are convulsing the country, various editors are upon the point of complaining that no one will bring spring suits against them.

POSTSCRIPT.

HAS Shields really retired.

BILL CHANDLER rivals Mrs. Jenks as a letter-writer.

THE silence of Mr. Hendricks is as conspicuously discreet as ever.

THE spring poets threaten to secede if editors persist in ignoring them.

THE stalwarts would gloat if they only knew how Jefferson Davis was pining for a pension.

ONE swallow doesn't make a summer, but one republican makes a bummer and one bumble-bee makes a hummer.

ZACHARY CHANDLER wasn't as riotous in the senate chamber twenty years ago as he is today. Wigfall was there, my countrymen!

THE papers said the other day that Jay Gould was on his last legs. They do seem to last pretty well.

EVERY once in a while the Widow Oliver reminds the courts and the public that Simon Cameron is growing old.

THE Caffres have thus far Zululed all efforts on the part of the British police to capture them.

AN exchange asks: "Is the democratic jig up?" Yes. The boys are now in the dressing-room preparing for the grand walk-around.

IT is a little singular that the discussion of the Chinese question should have called the attention of New York to the incomparable filth and nastiness of its tenement houses.

JOHN COCKERILL is preparing to cut another notch on the butt of his shot-gun. The Boston Post alludes to his paper as the Balt. Gaz This is really going too far. There ought to be some limit to humor.

WARNER, formerly of Alabama, says the south needs a press "like that of the north, which is financially independent and not open to assistance." This sarcastic touch is actually printed in the New York Tribune.

IN GENERAL.

—Captain Paul Boyton is now swimming from Pittsburg to the gulf. He is in excellent health.

—M. Taafe, who recently failed to form a cabinet in Austria, is an Irishman by descent.

—Watertown, N. Y., reports thirty-two snow storms since December 12th inst., in which 120 inches of snow have fallen.

—The man who says it don't hurt to have a tooth filled is meaner than four liars and a horse thief.—Detroit Free Press.

—"Blow, noses, blow! Set the muffled echoes flying."—Detroit Free Press. Sniffle, snuffle, sniffle! Ginger? Ain't it trying?

—An accountant who visited Bunker hill monument last summer says it is the longest column he ever footed up.

—In return for the valuable guano of Peru, we send that country very little with the exception of decayed senators.

—When Stanley Matthews drew his salary as senator on Wednesday he said: "I now shake the dust of public life from my feet, and hereafter I shall give Washington a wide berth."

—Mr. Sam. Cozzens and some other south siders are about to build a seven-eighths track at Dexter park. The old back stretch will be used and a new home stretch made. The track will only be used for working horses and not for racing purposes.

—Hon. John R. Cleary, his son, Judge W. W. Cleary, and his grandson, Walter Cleary, are among the delegates elected to the Kentucky democratic state convention. It is doubtful if a similar case ever occurred before.

—The report of the postmaster-general of Canada for the fiscal year 1878 shows that the number of post-offices in operation in the dominion on the 1st of January, 1879, was 5,378—being an increase of 217 upon the return of last year.

—Baltimore Gazette: Hon. Carter Harrison, of Eelinoy, retired from congress at 12 o'clock m. yesterday. It can probably be said that no man in the United States has before him such a magnificent stretch of private life as Mr. Harrison.

—Died, at Washington, D. C., on the 4th inst., the forty-fifth congress. "No father seek its merits to disclose, or draw its frailties from their dread abode." Least said soonest mended. What is Washington's loss is our eternal gain.—Boston Transcript.

—Mr. Robert Templeton, jeweler, of Ayr, who died recently, has bequeathed his whole estate, some $50,000, subject to the life rent of three sisters, to rebuild the old bridge of that town, popularly known as the "Auld Brig o' Ayr," and rendered famous by Burns's poems.

—Speaker Randall is credited with the statement that one hundred and forty-eight members would attend the democratic caucus. This will be a majority of nine over all, as there will be but two hundred and eighty-seven members of the next house at the time of the organization.

—Miss Mary Anderson gets this unrestrained approval from the admiring Elmira Advertiser: Paragon of Juliets, a princess among women, a queen among actresses. Before thy genius and power of personation does the critical world bow in adoration, and in the presence of thy Juliet do the people sit in approval.

—The heaviest verdict for personal damages ever secured against a railroad is probably that for $39,501, which Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of Maplewood, Mass., a rising young physician, has just been awarded against the Eastern railroad for having destroyed his health and so cut off his income for life by an accident.

—"Woman's Words" has this paragraph on skilled labor: "After all, it doesn't so much signify what you do, as that you do it well. The value of skilled labor is estimated on a democratic basis nowadays. President Eliot, of Harvard university, the cook in the Parker house restaurant, and Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, each receives $4,000."

—The only senators of the forty-sixth congress who were members of the senate of the thirty-fifth congress, the last preceding congress in which there was a democratic majority in the senate, are Senators Anthony, Chandler and Hamlin. Of these only Senator Anthony has been a member continuously since.

—Many people will be surprised to know that in the recent Zulu engagement the English lost more officers and men than at Alma, and nearly equaled the death-roll of Inkerman, as the following figures will show: Battle of Alma, 25 officers—862 total killed; battle of Inkerman, 39 officers—597 total killed; battle of the 22d of January at the Cape, 30 officers—530 total killed.

—The Princess Louisa Margaret, future Duchess of Connaught, has a trousseau which is said to be remarkable for its simplicity and usefulness rather than for its splendor. Her bridal dress is of white satin trimmed with Point d'Alencon lace, representing roses, oranges and myrtle in its web. The train is thirteen feet long. Her traveling costume is gray, braided with sontache.

—One-third of Chicago's population is German, and a nearly equal proportion of the public school teaching is done in the German language. The board of education proposes to exclude all languages except English from the schools, unless taught simply as accomplishments, and the Germans are holding public meetings in opposition to the measure.

—Of cotton we exported last year $180,000,000; of breadstuffs, $180,000,000; of oils, $51,000,000; provisions, $125,000,000; tobacco, $28,000,000; agricultural implements, $2,500,000; making $614,000,000 out of a total of $630,000,000. In 1877 two-thirds of it all went to Great Britain and her dependencies, and in return the United States bought only $162,000,000 of Great Britain and her dependencies.

—The Philadelphia Times shows that the attendance at twenty-nine churches of that city last Sunday was 21,047 women and children and 11,314 men. Of this number 22,000 were Roman Catholics, attending four churches. This makes a bad showing for the other denominations, if the attendance is at the same ratio in the remainder of the 573 churches of Philadelphia. As usual the women figure conspicuously in the attendance.

—The English plague investigators have started for Astrakhan, firmly resolved, no doubt, to settle forever the sudden mystery of the outbreak and sudden disappearance of this strange Asiatic epidemic. The Russian authorities will probably treat the English doctors with all possible kindness so long as they confine their investigations strictly to the plague, and don't try to diagnose arsenals, fortifications, and other military works.

—Yonkers Gazette: "Sambo! Human nature am de same all froo. Dar's mean whales jis' de same as dars mean niggers!" "Whar-fo', Clem?" Well, take dat ar fish dat gulp Jonah! Dar was 'freshmeats 'nuff in dat old man ter make a 'spectable lunch fo' several whales, but dat one hog-fish preferred ter cram hisself an' and get his stommick out o' j'nt, rudder'n ax in his frien's an' diwide. Now, ain't dat pruff dat we's all furnished wid de same instinc's?"

—"I bade farewell to public life long ago, and I am now trying to close up my personal and business affairs that I may get ready to die. The man who will voluntarily take on himself new and exacting duties at the age of seventy must be sadly deficient in sound judgment, or he must be blessed with mental and physical strength far greater than mine. It is partly my own fault, I suppose, that I cannot make men understand that under no circumstances shall I ever again be a candidate for any office."—Horatio Seymour.

—According to the London Mayfair, the English friends and admirers of Mr. Bret Harte propose to entertain him at a public dinner in recognition of the delight which his admirable humor and pathos have afforded thousands of English readers, and to bid him welcome to this country. The date has been fixed for Saturday, the 15th day of March; the chair will be taken by the Earl of Rosebery, and the management of the affair has been intrusteh to the three gentlemen who conducted the Archibald Forbes banquet last year to such a successful issue.

—Expectation is on tip-toe for her majesty's ship Pinafore, and our fair pin-a-backs of the church are in a quandary. One of these angelic creatures was heard to remark this morning at the breakfast table, as she wrestled with half a pound of beefsteak, two mutton chops, a veal cutlet, and a couple of soft-boiled eggs, "I always observe Lent, and never go to the theater then—

"No, never."

"What, never?"

"Well, hardly ever."

But we haven't the slightest doubt even so strict an observer as this young lady will make an exception in favor of "H. M. S. Pinafore."—Richmond State.

General Gordon Extinguishes Dr. Felton.

Macon Telegraph.

Georgia's noble senator and battle-scarred hero, after long months of suffering forbearance, now, thoroughly aroused and incensed by the repeated attacks in print of the wife of the independent, Parson Felton, who he charges inspired every utterance, while masking his battery behind her womanly presence, at length comes to the front with a response, which is printed elsewhere. It is one of those clear, ringing productions which stirs the heart and falls upon the ear like the sound of a trumpet. Moreover, aside from the pledged word of a brave man and true Christian, there is internal evidence of the truth of what he says, and we can but admire that chivalry which passes by without one syllable of reprobation the venial fault of a wife and mother who espouses the cause of her liege lord, right or wrong. No fear that General Gordon would utter one word of disrespect to a woman, however great the provocation. And the cloth of her husband, too, has restrained him until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Now, therefore, he comes forward "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn," with a reply, not to Mrs. Felton, but to the only responsible party her husband; and we leave it to any candid mind to say whether his answer is not a triumphant refutation of the insidious charges made against him. "If such a man as Gordon is liable to be misrepresented and assaulted, who can expect to escape the shafts of calumny?

General Gordon's Letter.

Augusta Chronicle.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Senator John B. Gordon in response to certain attacks upon him. It will be seen that the general goes to the very heart of the matter and handles the presumed instigator of these assaults upon him without gloves. Our Atlanta correspondent, in his letter of to-day, states that opinion is divided as to the senator's course in responding to recent letters hostile to him. At any rate, the senator has deemed it best not to be dumb, and his utterance is of a character to either silence his enemies or else give them a new impetus. We cannot believe that so chivalrous and honorable a man as General Gordon could ever have purposely done any man or woman an injury, and we hardly think it is in the power of any individual to destroy the high character he has in the warlike or peaceful history of Georgia. He is simply tasting of the bitter cup of political life. The greatest, wisest and best of politicians have not escaped these trials, and General Gordon is reminded that one of the most perilous gifts is sometimes that of success. General Gordon has the fullest confidence of the people of Georgia. His justice and official character are above reproach.

Blackburn too Hot-headed.

Macon Telegraph.

A reason against a change for Blackburn will also be found in the fact that he is a southern man, and his election will play into the hands of the radicals, while it will be no important gain to the south. The radicals feed on sectional animosity. In the pending called session the struggle to maintain federal supervision and control of the ballot in the states is all to be fought on the hypothesis that a free ballot cannot be maintained in the southern states except by federal bayonets. This is the only plea for the defense of such laws that can possibly be urged, and it will be pressed vehemently with such virulent sectional misrepresentation as to produce much excitement and ill-temper. This is what the radicals will strive to accomplish. It is what they want. It is in the line of their policy. Will southern democrats be so incautious as to put a southern man in the speaker's chair with such a prospect? He will be more liable than a northern man (particularly of Randall's temper) to lose self-control, and be much more open to the charge of southern bias, whether deserved or not. Let southern representatives ponder well over this matter.

A Slam Against Randall.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Randall is a professional politician. For more than a quarter of a century he has lived by making politics absolutely a trade. For the last sixteen years he has represented the district of Philadelphia, which notoriously contains the very scum of that city. What more natural than that Mr. Randall should serve those whose creature he is, whose bread he eats, whose political work he receives and without whose aid he never could be elected? What more natural than that Mr. Randall should be a Pennsylvania politician first, last and all the time, which means a lackey of the protectionists and manufacturers and monopolists and the various selfish interest of the east generally? And what is more unnatural than the expectation of southern and western votes for such a person? And what more natural than his defeat, if the southern and western members will agree upon a candidate. Whoever it be, whether Blackburn, or McMahon, or Goode, or Morrison, or House, or Tucker, or Hooker, or Springer, it will be a great gain. No western member can vote for Mr. Randall without betraying the interests of his people.

No Reply Needed in Georgia.

Savannah News.

On our first page we print the reply of Senator Gordon to the charges against him contained in a letter over the signature of Mrs. W. H. Felton, to which letter allusion has previously been made in these columns. The currency which, unhappily for its reputed author, this extraordinary letter has obtained, especially through the columns of the independent press of the state, and the partisan uses which are being eagerly made of it by the radical organs of the North, have perhaps rendered a reply from senator Gordon proper, though for its vindication from the vile slanders of which it is the medium, here in Georgia, where he is so well known, so loved and honored for his tried patriotism, unimpeachable integrity and exalted personal worth, no reply from him in refutation of such calumnies was needed.

The Solid South.

E. S. Smalley in New York Tribune.

The south is still a unit in sentiment to a remarkable and discouraging degree. Find what a Virginian or a Georgian is thinking on any question of national politics and you need not ask what a Louisianian or a Texan is thinking. If the question has the slightest bearing on the prospects of the democracy for obtaining full control of the government the mountaineer on the Blue Ridge and the "tarheel" of the Carolina turpentine forests will be of one mind with the sugar-planter on the Mississippi and the herdsman on the Texas plains. Not the least progress seems to have been made in the directoin of disintegrating the intelligent classes of the old slave states. They are as solid to-day as they were in the midst of the rebellion.

Georgia's Course Stands Indorsed.

New Orleans Democrat.

Atlanta, Georgia, is agitating the reduction of the interest on her bonded debt. Encouraged by the example of the state it is proposed that the city shall attempt to refund all old bonds at four per cent, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in floating the new loan. It will be remembered that Georgia repudiated $9,000,000 of carpet-bag bonds two or three years ago. According to the Louisiana bondholders' views this derangement of the debt should have plunged the state and her citizens into the deepest financial and commercial distress. The fact is that the credit of Georgia and her citizens has been greatly improved. By all means, if a readjustment of our debt will cause this sort of "distress," let us have it.

A Good Leader for the Irregulars.

Early County News.

We don't know the good lady's age, but suppose she has arrived at the time of life when most ladies are relieved from family cares, and she will, therefore, have time to devote her duties as a political leader. We know that in the south it is considered a little irregular for a lady to take an active part in politics, but then the party for which she works is irregular and there would be an apparent fitness of things in her position as leader. Let her take the place for which she is so eminently fitted, and to which she seems to aspire.

Length of the Session.

Washington Cor. Chicago Times.

The prevalent opinion among congressmen and politicians here is that the session will not end before the first of July, and some place the limit still further away. Zach. Chandler is reported as saying that the session will last until December, and Secretary Sherman is said to have expressed the opinion that there would be no respite before the 4th of March, 1881. These are, perhaps, extreme opinions, but they tend to show that there is very little confidence here in the disposition of the new congress to devote itself.

A Complete Vindication.

Columbus Times.

The letter of General Gordon, which we publish elsewhere, though needlessly severe, must be regarded as a complete vindication of his course in the matters mentioned. His participation in the late canvass in the seventh district needs no defense. General Gordon represents the whole state, and if he thought that the interests of the democratic party called for his participation in the canvass in any district it was his right to make it.

Have Different Backers.

New York Tribune.

Blackburn is talking in the wildest way about his chances for the speakership. He says he is sure of his election, and that Randall would confess himself beaten already if he were a candid man. The trouble with Blackburn is that he is backed largely by wind, while behind Randall stands the innocent but persuasive figure of Mr. Tilden. If the latter whispers in the ear of the solid south that Randall is the man, it will be the end of Blackburn as a candidate.

General Gordon's Letter.

Griffin News.

It is a clear vindication of a man who has always been true to his country and people in war and in peace, and was just rebuke to a man that was false in war and a Felton man in peace without regard to the interest of the people or the prosperity and honor of his country. The letter will be read with interest by every true Georgian, coming as it does from one of the best and purest men in the state—a man whom the people know but to love and honor.

Mr. Randall Should Be Re-Elected.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Some show of opposition to the re-election of Mr. Randall to the speakership has been manifested, but certainly it could hardly be considered politic or proper in any sense, at this juncture especially, to put aside a man who has proved himself so fitted for the responsible position, and withal so true to the great principles of the democracy and so faithful to the interest of the people of the whole country.

Pig-Iron Kelley and the Greenbackers

Memphis Avalanche.

P. I. K. is the man. He is the ablest, most distinguished and most consistent member-elect of the 44th congress who believes in greenbacks. He is a man of principle, not a trimmer or time-server, and one of the few prominent men now in public life who is thoroughly respected by both parties. We repeat: P. I. K. is the man on whom the greenbackers should unite for speaker.

The Extra Session.

St. Louis Republican.

That session will be an interesting one. The bitter struggle, of which we already have foreshadowings, between the two nearly-balanced parties in the house, will retard the public business and protract the sitting, while everything done or omitted will have direct reference to the presidential struggle of 1880.

Ohio Men Make Very Poor Prophets.

Cleveland Herald.

The people will hold the democratic party responsible for this extra session of congress and the disturbance it will bring upon the country. We advise it to make the most of its present lease of power. It will be the last democratic house of representatives that will assemble for years.

A Sight to Inspire the Nations.

Baltimore Gazette.

There is no spectacle so grand and so classic as a stay-at-home republican politician, fourteen years after the war, kicking and pounding the venerable Jefferson Davis, and daring somebody to defend him.

Too Much Veto Unhealthy.

Washington Post.

Mr. Hayes will find it the part of wisdom not to be lavish of his veto power. A too free use of the prerogative might provoke a joint congressional inquiry into the fraudulent means by which it was acquired.

Cincinnati in the Way.

Detroit Free Press.

With a strong south wind blowing we ought to be able to smell the Georgia peach blossoms these days. We probably would, too, if Cincinnati would step a little to one side.

No Room for Three.

New York Tribune.

There will be no chance for third party fooling in 1880. The contest will be too bitterly earnest for that.

How Are You?

Washington Post.

All of the sick democrats are pretty well, thank you. How is it with you of the miserable minority?

Perhaps He Might.

Oil City Derrick.

Perhaps Mr. Edison might invent a new kind of Chinaman who wouldn't be objectionable.

Conquered at Last.

BY MISS MARIA L. EVE.

You came to us once, O brothers in wrath,
And rude desolation followed your path.

You conquered us then, but only in part,
For a stubborn thing is the human heart.

So the mad wind blows in his might and main,
And the forests bend to his breath-like grain;

Their heads in the dust and their branches broke;
But how shall we soften their hearts of oak?

You swept o'er our land like the whirlwind's wing,
But the human heart is a stubborn thing.

We laid down our arms, we yielded our will:
But our heart of hearts was unconquered still.

"We are vanquished," we said, "but our wounds must heal;"
We gave you our swords, but our hearts were steel.

"We are conquered," we said, but our hearts were sore,
And "woe to the conquered" on every door.

But the spoiler came, and he would not spare,
The angel that walketh in darkness was there;

He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the street,
And he left the print of his fiery feet

In the dead, dead, dead, that were everywhere,
And buried away with never a prayer.

From the desolate land, from its very heart,
There went forth a cry to the uttermost part.

You heard it, O brothers! With never a measure
You opened your hearts and poured out your treasure.

O, Sisters of Mercy, you gave above these!
For you helped, we know, on your bended knees.

Your pity was human, but oh! it was more
When you shared our cross and our burden bore.

Your lives in your hands, you stood by our side;
Your lives for our lives you laid down and died.

And no greater love hath a man to give
Than lay down his life that his friends may live.

You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine
That you brought to us from a Hand Divine.

You conquered us, brothers; our swords we gave;
We yield now our hearts—they are all we have,

Our last ditch was there, and it held out long;
'tis yours, O friends! and you'll find it strong.

Your love had a magic, diviner than art,
And "Conquered by Kindness" we'll write on our heart.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much; and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Positively Last Week!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD

DIAMONDS, Watches and Jewelry

—AT—

AUCTION.

We are ordered to close out this consignment. All goods sold warranted as represented.

HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. 156 mar9 d2t

Notice of Sale

—BY—

Commissioner in Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE HONorable Superior Court of Burke county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house door, in the town of Waynesboro

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Where is the LaGrange Reporter?

—The Washington Gazette is improving.

—Darien is pushing forward the work on her Episcopal church.

—Gentlemen, you might as well make room for Blocker.

—Blind Tom will finger the keys in Albany shortly.

—The spring fights in Quitman county are booming.

—Farmers all over Georgia are planting corn.

—Miss Fanny Andrews (Elzey Hay) has a new novel in press.

—The timber business in Darien is not as lively as Grubb would like to have it.

—Colonel W. Robert Gignilliat, of Darien, is not a candidate for the judgeship of the eastern circuit.

—The north end of Sapelo Island is to be sold at sheriff's sale on the first Tuesday in April.

—Dr Blackburn, who will be the next Governor of Kentucky, is a relative of the editor of the Madisonian.

—A freight train on the Central road ran into the rear end of a passenger train near Miller Thursday and smashed up things generally. Nobody hurt.

—Mrs Sarah Foss, of Taliaferro county, eighty-nine years of age, is the ancestor of one hundred and twelve children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

—Rheumatism and new gold mines are breaking out in Oglethorpe county. The former are giving way to other industrial pursuits.

—The Macon Telegraph announces that Dr. Carter has failed to put up his forfeit of $2,500 to shoot against Bogardus. How this may be we don't know, but if the charges recently made against Bogardus by the New York Spirit of the Times are true—and they are not denied—it is not probable that Dr Carter would enter into any competition.

—Hoseville Gazette: Mr. W. A. Jones, of Reedy river, in this county, made last year with two plows, 400 bushels of corn; 250 bushels of rice; 200 bushels of potatoes; 15 gallons of syrup; 150 bushels of peas; 150 bushels of oats—raising his own meat—at the expense of $1,200. His rice he brought $1 40 per bushel in Savannah; by the 15th of October last, he lost at least 50 bushels. Can any one beat this good farming? It shows what our low country lands are capable of producing, under good management and energy well directed.

TO THE POINT.

Georgia a Better Home for the Farmer than Texas.

The following letter is from a captain of the old Fourth Kentucky regiment that made such a famous record in Lewis's Kentucky brigade during the war. He also served on General Breckinridge's staff for a while, and is a gentleman who always speaks what he thinks:

HOWTH STATION, WALLER CO., TEXAS, March 4th, 1879.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—In a recent number of the Galveston News I notice quite a lengthy letter from the pen of General W. T. Sherman, addressed to you as editor of THE CONSTITUTION, and recopied by that journal, which, by the way, is one of the ablest as well as judiciously conducted newspapers published in the south, giving besides the current news from all quarters whether it reflects upon the interests of Texas—of which the News is the acknowledged exponent in a journalistic sense or not. The General argues with a good deal of sound, practical common sense and from a personal experience of more than thirty-five years in traveling the west and south, the great resources and durability of north Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and we will add north Mississippi as well, as a place of residence and as offering inducements to immigrants second to none in the fast-settling new southwest; and whilst not detracting one iota from Kansas, Nebraska and the new west nor even from our own adopted state, Texas, the writer of this article fully endorses the general of the army in the admirable notes of the country spoken of to you. We had the honor of preceding General Sherman in his inward "March to the sea" from Dalton clear on to Savannah as a member of the Fourth Kentucky infantry (Breckinridge's old brigade) and have a pretty good idea of the topography of that region, although the general "put it" to us rather rapidly as we neared Savannah, not giving us the time to "smell the scent of sulphur" or gaffle gobblers. Yet a finer country or more hospitable people we have seldom encountered than throughout the whole of what was in bygone days the empire state of the south, Georgia, and I was glad to see an article emanating from the source it did, giving Georgia proper praise.

The object of that letter, captain, is not to tell us what General Sherman has so explicitly and ably pointed out regarding the productive section mentioned, but to bring to the ample supply of timber land, running water, the mining resources, nor the adaptability of the soil and climate to fruit grapes, wheat and cereals generally—all these are facts patent to residents themselves—but what I wish to impress upon those of your readers who are boiling over with the Texas fever is to go slow, and think twice before acting once. I speak from a personal knowledge, when I say there are hundreds of families from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other southern states—notably the two last—who sold their homes there, and with a few hundred dollars came to Texas, several years ago, and pleasant associations, where in a state they knew nothing about save through paid emissaries and emigration agents, sent to the older states to gull men and women into disposing of comfortable homes to wander, as many of them have been forced to do, from county to county, paying land from $5 to $10 per acre, and the money they brought with them having long since been used up in paying doctors' bills and in keeping the wolf from the door. Inducements are held out by the railroad companies, and half fare tickets given to come to Texas, that are not reciprocated by the roads in this state, as was proven a few days ago at a meeting of ticket agents held at New Orleans, to make half-fare tickets emigrant ones from Texas as to Texas from other states. Our Texas chaps saw through the dodge and wouldn't agree to it. They, the rail-roads, are too much like they are anxious to see settled up, and know full well—if they didn't I can tell them—there are hundreds I may say truthfully thousands of men with families here to day from the states before mentioned, who would gladly return if they only had the means to do so. But they are here—have gotten in debt to their landlords, and can't get away; have spent what money they brought with them in seeking localities or, as said before, paying doctors' bills, and now long for the flesh pots of Egypt, or rather Georgia and Alabama.

I do not wish to be misunderstood by your readers or yourself as regards Texas, which is better one of the greatest agricultural and stock raising states in the union, and a great empire in the natural course of events, rank foremost in the galaxy of all the states of the coming great new south. She has the richest soil in the world, the broadest prairies, and a most genial climate, and a heavy state debt) all of which are inducements to draw with the immigrant, have resided in Texas for a period of six years, as a bachelor, and, of course, can gather together my dollar and leave at a moment's warning, still I am here yet, and shall doubtless remain awhile longer, though I cannot conscientiously advise any one doing at all well in Georgia, especially if he has a family or those dependent upon him, to cut loose from the old landmarks, with the hope of expectation of bettering his condition in Texas. If he is possessed of a thousand or two dollars, and wishes to invest in land for farming purposes, he can, of course, buy as good land here as the crow ever flew over, but when that is said, all is said—timber in the western portion of the state is scarcer whilst water has frequently to be hauled five, ten, and twenty miles, and issued from the bung of a barrel like sorghum molasses to a whilom thirsty rebel.

My advice to the family man is to place your surplus dollars at home, "where they will do the most good." Keep your wives and babies at home, and if you have any stout able-bodied young men, give them a couple of hundred to go to Texas, and they'll be certain to write for money to return on, no matter which place they elect to go to.

Captain, Texas is overrun with professional men; mechanics are a drag in the market, and farm hands command from eight to twelve dollars per month, the latter being top figures for number one hands, and though I am a friend to Texas, and expect to make it my home, I cannot and will not advise people to give up comfortable homes in the older states to follow a "will-o'-the-wisp" in the wild hurrah that is running people crazy, and known as the "Texas fever."

R. L. R.

—Do not "throw up the sponge" if you have suffered with a hacking cough for ever so long. Try the old standard remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which has saved the lives of thousands. 25 cents. 243

LIVER REMEDIES.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. I beg are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

feb13 tu th sa tu&w wly fol read m at

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, passed at its March Term, 1879, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful hours of public sales, FOR CASH, the following property belonging to the estate of Thomas Alexander, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the ninth (9th) district of Hall county, Georgia, known and designated as the "Harrington tract," to-wit: Land lot number one hundred and six (106) (except about forty acres sold to Asa Bennett) bounded as follows: beginning at private road near Mr. Bennett's house, thence along said road to the original land line in the gap and dividing ridge between the Chattahoochee and Oconee rivers, thence around said lot on the original line to beginning corner, containing one hundred and eighty (180) acres, more or less also, part of fraction number one hundred and eight (108), bounded as follows: On the west-by a private road leading from Asa Bennett's to the ridge above mentioned, on the south by the original land line on the ridge; north and west by the original land line between fractions No. 106 and No. 108 to beginning corner; also, a part of fraction number one hundred and three (103), being the same

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝; in New York at 9¼c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 10, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.18	63	48	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.21	61	71	W.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
Corleania	30.08	68	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.18	68	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.17	70	95	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.24	71	79	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.28	63	96	S.	Gent.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.25	66	59	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Hazy.
New Orleans	30.29	65	89	S. E.	Light	†	Threat.
Savannah	30.25	67	79	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 10, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30 25	50	76	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Smoky.
11:51	30.24	71	44	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.21	71	37	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.17	75	33	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.1	67	45	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.18	63	48	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.182 | Maximum ther..... .76
Mean daily ther..... 66.75 | Minimum ther..... .59
Mean daily humid. 55.66 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale Southern Agents,
43 WHITEHALL STREET,
Atlanta, Georgia.
400 mar24,'78 dtf mar11

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 dlm

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

New Grocery Store—Elam Johnson.
Mutual Life In. Co.—Romare, Perdue&Egleston
Louisiana State Lottery—M. A. Dauphin.
For administration—Daniel Pittman.
Mares wanted—J. G. Reynolds.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Germania Loan and Building Association, No. II.

The regular monthly meeting will be held to-night at the Concordia Hall. Dues can be paid during the day at Beermann & Kuhrt's store, or at night at the Hall.
CHARLES BEERMANN,
195 mar11 dlt Treasurer.

Scientific Association.

Lecture, Tuesday, March 11, 1879, by Colonel T. C. Howard. Subject: "True Economy." Public invited.
mar11 dlt

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Saturday, 15th instant, at 11½ o'clock a. m.
J. H. MECASLIN, Treasurer.
Atlanta, March 10th, 1879.
000 mar11 d til 15th

The Constitution
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 11, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Spring time sure enough.

—The trees are budding out quite lively.

—The city court will take a rest for some weeks to come.

—Horse talk is commencing to be revived in this city.

—Archery clubs are getting on their mettle.

—Another brilliant wedding booked to come off at an early day.

—One of Hampton's most brilliant social attractions is visiting Atlanta.

—Several new and handsome tornouts were seen on the streets yesterday.

—The ladies are fascinated with the present beautiful weather.

—The trees in the city hall park will soon be covered with rich green foliage.

—The waffle-wagon gathers in all of the loose coin.

—Summer resorts in the vicinity of Atlanta will be well patronized by visitors from all parts of the country.

—It is the general impression that in ten years time Atlanta will have a population of 100,000.

—No particular appearance of rain for some days to come, so the street sprinkler is in demand.

—Our planting friends are so busy on their farms this pretty weather that but few of them come to town.

—Captain W. B. Hudson, of Griffin, who has been in the city for some days past purchasing stock, shipped to his home thirty head of fine mules and horses yesterday.

—We learn that Mr. Chuck Anderson's Hot-Spur and Mr. H. L. Travis's Spider will come together on the Griffin track at an early day.

—It looks as though base-ball will be revived in Atlanta this year. Several new clubs will be organized and the games will be played at Oglethorpe park. A base-ball tournament may be gotten up.

—The Georgia state lottery is still doing business in this city and hundreds of tickets are sold daily at the several agencies. The numbers 3, 11, 41 are as popular as ever with those who are in the habit of investing in the fascinating game of chance.

—Mr. Cook, the horse-trainer, is now encamped at Oglethorpe track, where he will handle several noted trotters. He has with him a bay gelding owned by Mr. William Anderson, of Macon. Mr. Clint. Taylor's bay Stranger is also being handled by Mr. Cook. From the looks of things Atlanta will be well represented on the turf the coming season.

—Very many of our citizens regret that Pinafore visits Atlanta during lent, for never was there such a desire to hear an opera—

"No, never."
"What! never?"
"Well, hardly ever."

Yakoob Khan.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Jellalabad announces that Major Cavagnari has sent a messenger to Cabul with proposals to treat with Yakoob Khan.

SOMETHING RACY.

ALTHOUGH CENTERED IN THE JAIL.

Dr. Pinckney Explains Why it is that He was Discharged as Jail Physician, and Opens to Us Some Things Not Before Known—A Rich Chapter of Local Politics.

A CONSTITUTION reporter, hearing of the recent appointment of Dr. J. M. Boring, by Sheriff Wilson, as jail physician, vice Dr. Charles Pinckney, met the latter yesterday, and putting on the reportorial pumps elicited the following result:

"I understand, doctor, that you have lost the position of jail physician?"

"You are right, my friend. There has been a long fight over so small a matter, and a hard one. They have finally won it, and I congratulate them."

"How did it happen, doctor?"

"Well, if you want to get at the 'true inwardness' of the thing I don't mind telling what I think about it. You see, the opposition to me started with the appointment of Colonel Fitzsimons as United States marshal. His predecessor, Major Smythe, held that under the United States revised statutes all prisoners sentenced by federal courts to state prisons for safe-keeping, so far as feeding, guarding and doctoring them are concerned, were exclusively under the control of the local officers having charge of said institutions. As the regular jail physician, appointed by the ordinary, I was thus entitled to attend government prisoners in Fulton jail, for which I was paid by the marshal. When Colonel Fitzsimons succeeded to the marshalship he appointed Dr. Ridley as physician to U. S. prisoners in our jail. Sheriff Perkerson, acting under the statutes, decided that the marshal had no right to interfere with the internal management of the jail, and failed to recognize Colonel F.'s appointee. The marshal then threatened to remove all the United States prisoners from Fulton jail. It wouldn't work worth a cent. Our late Sheriff Perkerson, to his honor be it said, stood up for our state and county rights. It was a matter of law and principle with him. He wouldn't budge an inch. Backed by the district court, the marshal was enabled to carry out his threat. Prisoners were sentenced to Decatur, Cartersville, and other points, under the ostensible plea of measles in Fulton jail, thus putting the government, no doubt, to considerable unnecessary expense. Uncle Sam is rich and can stand it, I reckon, for I have heard of no complaints from Washington. There is nothing like strong official backing at the national capitol in such transactions. As to the law in the case it is as plain as day. The attention of Attorney-General Devens was called to it, but I don't think he ever made any legal inquiry into the matter. The chief clerk in Devens's office used to be a school master in LaGrange, Ga., and I am inclined to think he had a natural weakness towards Dr. Ridley who, I am told, was one of his quondam pupils. Besides, I don't suppose that Dr. R's chances were at all prejudicial by the fact of his being a son-in-law of Senator Hill."

"You don't mean to say that Senator Hill would prostitute his political power in the interest of nepotism."

"Certainly not. I understand that both Hill and Fitzsimons deny that the former exerted any official influence whatever in the matter. Still I don't see how it can hurt a man seeking a government appointment to have a father-in-law in the United States senate. It is a long time ago, but I used to have some bigkinfolks myself in the younger and better days of the republic. Why, I had an old grandfather that voted against near and dear relatives for president of the United States. Then it was an act of patriotism. Nowadays he would be called an idiot. For practical purposes, one live United States senator in these times is worth more than a dozen defunct revolutionary generals. Statesmen of the past! Don't mention 'em. If you do some Mark Twain is more than likely to ask 'Are they dead?'"

"Do I understand you to mean that Dr. Ridley now has medical charge of the United States prisoners in Fulton jail?"

"Precisely so."

"How was that finally brought about?"

"I am informed, by one who knows, that there were some previous arrangements entered into between Marshal Fitzsimons and Sheriff Wilson, by which the latter was enabled to see the law in a Washingtonian light."

"What do you mean, doctor, by a Washingtonian light?"

"Now you see it, now you don't; something different from the light of other days."

"Were you aware of the Fitzsimons-Wilson arrangement prior to the late county elections?"

"No, indeed. I had no suspicion of it. Had I believed for a moment that Fitzsimons and Wilson were making that issue on Perkerson I should have felt in honor bound to give the latter all the aid in my power. As it was, I did not vote at all, having personal friends on every ticket in the field."

"So, Drs. Ridley and Boring are both visiting the jail?"

"That's it. The former doctors, the United States a la Fitzsimons; the latter doctors, the county a la Wilson. I should have resigned when Dr. Ridley gained admittance, not because of any unfriendliness towards Dr. R., who is a very clever gentleman and physician, but because I thought my rights as county physician had been invaded. I held on for the sole purpose of giving Sheriff Wilson a chance to carry out his 'previous arrangements,' so that I might place my true friends. Here is a letter from the sheriff notifying me of Boring's appointment. It was not entirely unexpected. You will find my reply in the same envelope. Read them at your convenience. I say, don't show mine to Dr. Boring. He might not like it."

"How came Dr. Boring to be appointed over you?"

"Well, you will find that out in due time. This is all I can say now. But mind, don't show that letter to Boring;"

ATLANTA Mch 1st 1879

Doct Charles Pinkney—
Dear Sir—

The appointment of Doct I M Boring as Jail Physician dates from Mch 1st 1879—according to previous arrangements—and in parting with you in that endorsed by we extend our thanks for your uniform curtieces and attensions.

Yours Respect,
W A Wilson
per T.

ATLANTA, GA., March 7, 1879.—Hon. W. A. Wilson, sheriff Fulton county: Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your note per T., informing me of the appointment of Dr. J. M. Boring as jail physician "according to previous arrangements" and extending your thanks for my "uniform curtieces (spelling yours. Cee per T.) and attentions," while serving in that "capasity." (Spelling yours. Must be owing to the curnel. Custom, I believe, has heretofore conceded to the ordinary full control of said position. At any rate he has exercised it for a number of years without question. My immediate predecessor, the late Dr. Calhoun, received it from that officer, and my own appointment emanated from that source, thus establishing an exceptionally strong precedent.

The appointment of Dr. R. L. Coutless, rather pleases me. In fact, he is a sort of protege of mine. It was I who nominated him for councilman, wrote his card as an independent candidate and paid for its publication out of my own pocket; worked hard for his election over my friend Brotherton, the regular nominee, and helped, I believe, more than any other man to elect him. It flatters me to think that I succeeded in putting him in a position whereby he was perhaps enabled to make the "previous arrangements" necessary to secure my removal and his appointment as jail physician. Verily the "capasity" of the man is exceeded only by his "curtieces." Whether the appointing power is vested in the sheriff I shall not discuss. That power will have exercised against me. I accept the situation, having no present desire to clash with your acknowledged "previous arrangements." Besides, under the new regime of two doctors at the jail, the game is not worth the candle.

Thanking you for the extreme "curtieces" with which you are pleased to convey the news of your supercession, permit me to add that, as my "uniform attentions" seem to have proven so agreeable in the past, it shall henceforth include them with the view of contributing my mite towards the pleasure of your administration, promoting your official and personal popularity and making your re-election two years hence a foregone conclusion. Truly and attentively yours,
CHARLES PINCKNEY.

The Georgia Claim.

Governor Colquitt has been informed by Hon. W. O. Tuggle, the special agent of the state at Washington, that the claim of the state recently passed up in the "sundry civil bill" is being pressed for collection in spite of the strange objection of the treasurer that the state owes nearly a million for taxes levied on her during the war. Latest advices indicate that the ultimate success of the state's agent is very probable. Mr. Tuggle certainly deserves credit for the perseverance and tact that have marked his labors for the state at Washington. He is one of those men who know how to succeed in what they undertake.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Are now receiving their full line of
Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,
CARPET STORE,
AND
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.
CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT
163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. J. W. Wather, of Albany, visited Atlanta the past week.

—Mr. F. M. Dugger, of Brunswick, is in the city.

—Mr. George Latham and Mr. Thomas Latham, of Fairburn, are in the city.

—Captain A. J. White, of Milner, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. R. N. Ackney, of Milledgeville, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. Tinsley W. Rucker, of Athens, after taking in the city, has returned home.

—Mr. D. R. Richardson, of Savannah, is in the city.

—Mr. J. C. Harkins and lady, of Calhoun, were visiting Atlanta Sunday.

—Mr. John W. Butt, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. Joseph Eubank, agent of "Blind Tom," is in the city.

—Mr. J. W. Cumming, of Augusta, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Colonel Wm. Ray, of the Monroe bar, is in the city.

—Mr. W. B. Crouch, of Knoxville, is in Atlanta among his friends.

—Mr. W. J. Lumpkin, of Dalton, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Macon, is visiting Dr. A. T. Spalding, of this city.

—Colonel Benj. G. Lockett, of Albany, is in the city.

—Mr. T. D. Rockwell and Mr. J. B. Ison, of Griffin, are visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. Wm. Robert Gignilliat, of Darien, one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state, is visiting Atlanta.

—Sister Mary Cornelia, Sister Benigna and Miss Josephine Connelly, of Mobile, were guests of the Kimball yesterday.

—Extra street cars and excursion tickets on all railroads to-morrow night for "Pinafore."

—Colonel Robert H. Alston has just returned from Washington. We are pleased to see him looking so well and cheerful. He says that it is probable that the extra session of congress will be long; that many questions of interest will be up for consideration; that the amount of new business that will be introduced at the extra session will be as much as has ever been introduced at a regular session, and that he should not be surprised if it lasted as long.

CHURCH CHIMES.

IN London 148 Baptist churches have 36,776 members.

GREAT BRITAIN gave $5,503,965 to foreign missions in 1878.

CHINA had 351 native Christians in 1853, 1,974 in 1863, 5,743 in 1868, 13,035 in 1877.

THE Young Men's Christian association of Germany numbers 150 associations and 6,000 members.

CHICAGO Methodist churches do not use fermented wine for the communion service.

THE whole Bible is now translated into the Turkish language, which gives it into the hands of 150,000,000 of people.

THE Wittenburg church door, on which Luther nailed his famous theses, is now in use St. Bartholomew's church, Berlin.

THERE is a probability that the evangelical alliance will hold a session this year at Basle in Switzerland. The first week in September is mentioned as the probable date.

JULIUS BLUM, the Austrian Jew, whom the Egyptian Khedive has raised to the rank of pacha and made assistant secretary of state, is said to be the first Israelite who has held so high a position in Egypt since Joseph's time.

PETITIONS have been presented to the Massachusetts legislature asking for the passage of a law providing that no church which promotes lotteries shall have its property exempt from taxation. The subject elicits considerable feeling, and many leading clergymen unite in the request.

THE Catholic Review pledges its honor to the absolute truth of this statement, that "if a penitent at the confessional states that he has stolen money or property, and has it in his power to make immediate restitution, that restitution must be made to the party wronged before absolution can be received."

THE Methodist missionary society has received the cheering news from Japan that sixty-two persons have united with their church at Nagasaki, among whom were prominent merchants and well-known citizens, that a church has been organized at Sapporo, and that twenty-eight professed their faith at Shinshu.

SAMUEL HAWKINS, of Madisonville, Ky., on being expelled from the church, applied for re-admission, and his petition being refused, assaulted the minister with a brick. A Nevada Methodist being disciplined attached an immense steam calliope to his saw-mill near the church, and regularly every Sabbath conducts a service of praise all by himself, playing "The Sweet By-and-By" with a vigor which drowns the voice of the preacher across the way. A magistrate, before whom he was cited, decided that the worshipper had as much right to conduct his service with a musical steam-engine as the clergyman had to conduct his with an organ; but an appeal has been taken to a superior tribunal.

A Muskrat in Town.

Sunday evening Mack Hill, the well-known and popular barber, while passing along Pryor street, near the corner of Line, came across a large muskrat. The animal did not observe that Mack was near him until the tonsorial artist had drawn a large stick and was about to demolish him. He then commenced to show fight. Mack had the advantage of the fight as he had the stick, and soon had his antagonist breathing his last. The animal is one of the largest we have ever seen, and must have weighed at least five pounds. Yesterday Mack had the muskrat skinned and now proposes to stuff and preserve it as a curiosity. We learn that there are numbers of these animals in the sewers of the city, and that they very rarely come above ground, and as a consequence of this they are neither captured nor killed.

Troops Ordered to Move.

Orders were received yesterday for the troops stationed at McPherson barracks to prepare to leave for Yankton, Dakota territory, by the 1st of April. It will leave our city without any troops at all.

We regret to part with the garrison. The officers, who have been here so long, we have come to look on as citizens. They have many friends in our city, and we know for them that there is not in the service more agreeable and affable gentlemen. Wherever they go they will be followed by the good wishes of their many friends here, and we hope they will receive the same kindness and courtesy that they have from the people of Atlanta.

Marietta and North Georgia Railroad.

The bridge across Little river, in Cherokee county, for the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, has been finished, and trains on this road are now running to near Canton. The managers of this road hope to reach the latter place by the first of May. Mr. E. C. McAfee, formerly of Cumming, Ga., who once represented the 39th district in the Georgia senate, has recently been appointed conductor and general agent for this road. He is a live, energetic man, and we congratulate the road on procuring the services of such a man.

The Passenger Agents.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Metropolitan hotel is anticipating a lively time on the 14th. The general ticket and passenger agents' association of the United States will assemble here on that day, and from the number of applications for quarters, the attendance will be very large. Passenger agents are expected to come "iron-clad" with "unlimited" funds for a "limited" stay. It will be the most interesting meeting ever held of the association.

A Good Appointment.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Colonel Daniel A. Wilson has been appointed southwestern passenger agent of the Piedmont Air-Line for this city. Colonel Wilson is one of the best and most favorably-known men of this city, and as a railroad man has few if any superiors.

THE STAGE.

Where the Nymphs of the Green Room Are and What They are Doing.

—Lawrence Barrett is in Philadelphia.

—Tony Denier is up in New Hampshire.

—Lotta is playing her second week in Cincinnati.

—McKee Rankin opens in New Orleans on Sunday night for one week.

—Robson and Crane play four nights in Richmond, Va., the coming week.

—Wade and Barrymore are playing Diplomacy in Toronto, Ontario.

—Alice Oates is playing the popular Pinafore. She will not come to Atlanta.

—Frank Mayo is playing Davy Crocket in Brooklyn, N. Y., not in Atlanta.

—Milton Noble is doing a big business in Nashville.

—The Rentz Minstrels opened to an $808 audience at San Francisco one day last week.

—Twelve Pinafore troupes are on the road.

—Lew. Simmons has gone to south Africa in the minstrel business.

—Forepaugh's circus will shortly take the road from Louisville, with Bill Durand as press agent.

—Jack Haverly's minstrel show, with forty members, will be in Atlanta early in April.

—Robert McWade will appear at De-Give's opera hou e, March 25th, in Rip Van Winkle.

—The popular opera of H. M. S. Pinafore had an eight weeks, run in Philadelphia.

—Sam. Jack, who brought John T. Raymond to Atlanta, is back again in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

—The Swedish quartette, Diplomacy party, Emerson's minstrels, Katie Claxton, with her patent baby, are all in New Orleans.

—The Evangeline party is circulating around among the small towns of New York, and Mary Anderson is in Elmira.

—The Genevieve Rogers combination closed the season last week in Memphis, the star and a large portion of the company returning to New York.

—John McCullough is giving Texas a taste of his heavy business, opening at Galveston in Virginius—Miss Emma Stockman playing the role of Virginia.

—Fanny Davenport appeared in Detroit on the 2d instant, to be followed by Januascheck, Lotta, Jno. McCullough, Modjeska and Maggie Mitchell.

—Joe Murphy and company are in Chicago. A portion of last month he was the only attraction in Texas, this making the expression "Lone Star State" doubly significant.

—Sam. Lucas, who was here with Sprague's Georgia minstrels, has joined a Chicago troupe entitled "The Great Moral and Musical Dramas Underground Railroad."

—While in Indianapolis last week Modjeska, her troupe, and her car, were photographed. Sargent is always doing something to advertise the great actress and the car, her bo-zen-ta.

—Jack Haverly is trying to rent the Chestnut street thrater, Philadelphia, and it is being whispered that he intends putting a circus on to road the next season, with Bill Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, as press agent.

—Rose Etynge is playing "in that glorious climate of California." The play is called "Passion." James W. O'neil represents our Lord, and Mrs. West the Virgin Mary. The play consists of two tableaux and eight acts.

—It is rumored that an amateur company, now on the road, carries its own scenery, which consists of a black-board and a piece of chalk. They lean up the board against the wall at the back part of the stage and write upon it with the chalk, "This is a house," or, "This is a parlor," just as a necessity may exist.

United States District Court.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States district court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and transacted the following business:

United States vs. Marion Battleworth, charged with illicit distilling, etc. Case tried and a verdict of guilty rendered on the second count. Sentenced to serve six months' imprisonment in Fulton county jail and pay costs of prosecution.

United States vs. Wm. Minnick, charged with illicit distilling, etc. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to one year and two months imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, and pay a fine of $200 and costs.

United States vs. Thos. Williams, charged with illicit disrilling, etc. Nol. prossed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The March term of the United States circuit court commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour the court met, with Judge Erskine on the bench. The traverse and grand jurors were sworn in for the term. The grand jury was charged by the court, whereupon it retired for the purpose of considering such matters as were necessary in accordance with the charge. The following cases were acted upon:

Noah R. Fowler vs. M. A. O'Conner et al. Appeal dismissed.

James A. Shorter vs. W. T. Wofford. Common law. Judgment by the court for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. L. Lumpkin, of Atlanta, and Mr. W. J. Ray, of Monroe, were admitted to practice in the United States courts. The United States district and circuit courts adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Distinguished Visitors.

Mr. Charles J. Martin, president, and Mr. Edward H. Ahern, assistant-secretary of the Home insurance company of New York, are in the city. This is one of the companies represented by Messrs. J. E. Johnston & Co. It is needless to add that it is one of the best in the world, because every one that knows anything about the insurance business knows this is true, and those who do not know are aware that that sterling firm would represent no other kind.

Mr. Martin was in Atlanta in 1857; this is his first visit since that time. He says he finds all the reports of the progress of our city true to the letter, and is wonderfully well pleased with the spirit of energy and enterprise displayed at every hand.

A Melancholy Death.

There was a melancholy death at the McPherson barracks on last Sunday. A young girl about sixteen years of age, the daughter of one of the musicians of the 18th infantry band, named Smith, died after an illness of two weeks with typhoid-pneumonia. The young lady was thoroughly identified with the 18th infantry. She was raised in it. Her father joined it when she was an infant, and has been constantly on duty with it since.

Her funeral procession left the Catholic church yesterday at 4 p. m., where the burial service was read by Rev. Father O'Brien, and she was buried at Oakland cemetery.

Look Out For More Cold Weather.

An old man that is called a weather prophet in Gwinet dropped in Saturday and notified us that we must not take this balmy spring weather as an indication that the winter had entirely left us.

"You see," said he, "the ground-hog came out of his hole on the 14th day of February and had a good fair look at his shadow—this is sure sign that we are to have another cold spell before summer. We hain't had it yit, and I know it is to come." This is one of your old plant-potatoes-in-the-dark-of-the-moon-men. He reads the newspapers because he says it gives him good luck. If it was not for this we would expect any day to hear that he had shot a witch.

IF the chambers vote for impeachment ex President MacMahon intends to demand that he be prosecuted with the minister. A belief is gaining ground that the chambers will reject the impeachment resolution. The Presse says M. Renault will oppose it on behalf of the left. The pays organ of Militant Bonapartists advises Bonapartists to abstain from voting and not to aid in saving the republic. The Lordere, organ of M. Rouher, advises the Bonapartists to vote against impeachment. The chambers will probably adjourn about the 25th instant until May.

MAKING SUN BONNETS.

Another Atlanta Manufacturing Establishment.

We met Mr. Selig yesterday on the street and he said: "I want to show you a new Atlanta enterprise." We passed around the northeast corner of the Kimball house and crossed Decatur street, and went to the middle of the block, a few doors above Gramling & Spalding's, and between this store and the wholesale house of John Silvey. We entered a passage leading to a pair of stairs. A few steps put us at the entrance of a large hall. It is a regular factory. They are manufacturing sun bonnets. They employ about sixty white girls and pay them from three to five dollars per week. The girls seemed to be happy and made the sewing machines join in the chorus of their merry songs. We must say we were surprised. We said to Mr. Selig: "Why have you never said anything about this?"

"Simply because it was an experiment, and we did not wish to mention it until we found it successful."

"Is it successful now?"

"Oh, yes; we intend to increase it. Have hired another room, and there are the machines to put up. We will increase our force to two hundred, if necessary, to keep up with our orders."

"How many bonnets do you make a day?"

"An average of six hundred."

"To whom do you sell them?"

"All over Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee."

He walked to his desk and showed us orders, received by the morning mail from various places, for sun bonnets to cover the heads, it seemed to us, of our entire female population. The bonnets are made of ginghams, lawns, calicoes, or any suitable material, and are as different in quality and price as the faces of the girls who make them. The work is performed with great system. One cuts, another puts in the cord, another stitches the cord in, another puts on the ruffle, and so on the bonnet passes through all the different stages, and finally drops into the laundry attached to the factory, and comes out as bright and shining as a new pin.

The firm is known as the Southern sun bonnet manufactory, Messrs. Selig & Sondheimer, proprietors, No. 10½ Decatur street.

Cobb Superior Court.

The spring term of Cobb superior court commenced yesterday, Judge Lester presiding. There is a heavy docket of civil and criminal business. The criminal docket will be taken up next week, when Solicitor-General Grier will take a hand in the business.

Four men are indicted for murder—Mr. Sherman and his three sons—for killing a son-in-law last November. It seems that they all made a crop of cotton last year, and when they came to divide the money, a quarrel ensued, and the Shermans fell upon Garvin, their relative, and cut him and beat him to death. So they have a bad murder to divide between them for this year's crop.

Grand Sacred Concert and Tableaux.

The Bee Hive Working Association of Bethel church, Wheat street, will repeat their Grand Concert and Tableaux on Monday, March 24th, 1879, at DeGive's Opera House. The programme has been arranged with a great deal of care by Prof. L. R. Hall, Manager, aided by some of Atlanta's best talent. Our white friends are earnestly requested to come out and aid us. The proceeds are for building a bell tower to their church, which, when finished, will be an ornament to our city. The manager has reserved the right side of the parquette for their use. Tickets can be found at Phillips & Crews's book store. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Strict order and decorum will be observed throughout.

Pinafore.

The sale of reserved seats for the famous "Pinafore" will begin at Phillips & Crews this morning. Go early if you wish to secure good seats. There will be a house full tomorrow night. The opera has created a furor in America, and everybody wants to hear it. The Philadelphia Ledger says of it: "Pinafore at the Arch Street theater must have the attention of all lovers of humorous acting and delicate music. The characters were all finely rendered."

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

"Dooley's Yeast Powder"

Is indorsed by the highest authority in America—the eminent Professor Doremus, of New York City, who certifies that:

"I have analyzed the bread made with Dooley's Yeast Powder and find it free from Alum or any other deleterious substance."

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College."

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 5 cases, slightly damaged by water) Linen Lawns at 5c. 100 doz. 40-inch Towels at 10c. each. 50 doz. pure Linen Towels at 75c. a dozen. 100 Lonne Corset at 40c. worth 85c. 50 doz. ladies Silk Ties at 15 and 20c., worth 25 and 35c. 75 dozen Silk Bows for ladies wear, at 10 and 15c., worth 25 to 40c. 1 case 11-4 White Quilts at 49c., worth $1. 5 cases black and colored real French Buntings at 15 and 16⅔c., worth 25 and 35c. 5 pieces Black Silk at 65c., worth $1. 500 pieces Everlasting Trimming at less than cost. 1,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7c. and up to $1 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 25c. Hemp Carpet at 15c. Be sure and call on us.
133 mch9 tf

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.
CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either.
CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

John D. Stocker, 85 Whitehall Street.

I have a large and full stock of all kinds of furniture, from a 50 cents chair to a $200 parlor suite. Bedsteads from $2 to $200 chamber suites. I defy competition, and ask the public to examine my goods and see that I give more value for their money than any dealer in the state. My business is largely on the increase, and I am thankful to my many customers for their appreciation of honesty and fair dealing.
156 mar9 2t JOHN D. STOCKER.

—If you wish your Garden to produce well use the Garden and Farm Fertilizer. Sold by Geo. W. Scott & Co., No. 17 Broad street, in large and small packages. See advertisement in this paper.
116 mar8 d5t

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future.
627 dec1-d6m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y 1o'1

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Sole Agents for Catoosa Lime. Sciple & Sons. 157 mar9 2t

The Winners of Prizes in the French Exposition Lottery

Are thus described in the Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune: "A ticket porter has won the grand diamond parure; a young man who sells ladies' gloves at the Vieuxtemps, the locomotive; a girl employed in polishing pinchbeck rings, 25,000 francs worth of brilliants; an employee in the National, the fellow lot. So far there has not been a rich man or woman favored by fortune with a gross lot. All the water does not go to the river. It is well for people, weightily handicapped by the circumstances of their birth, breeding and employment, to believe in luck as well as the saving power of merit." The scheme of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery is far more attractive, as presented for the next drawing in another column. 194 mar11 d&wlt

New Goods! New Goods!

I have just received a full line of imported Goods, which I will make up in suits, or part suits, at low figures, and a perfect fit warranted in every case, or no sale. Call and see them at
H. E. DYKEMAN'S,
mch9 2t 27 Whitehall street.

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
292 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

—War and Gold—A hotel war based on gold prices. In order to accommodate both classes of travelers, the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, is now kept on both plans, the American at $2.50 to $3.00, and the European plan $1.00 and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Hotel.
143 mar6 d1w thur sat tues

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Sciple & Sons, Sole Agents for Catoosa Lime. 157 mar9 2t

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Catoosa Lime. Sciple & Sons, Sole Agents.
167 mar9 2t

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
29 nov17 dtf

Lime, Lime, Lime. The best and cheapest by barrel and car load. Address Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.
157 mar9 2t

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Cement, Cement, Cement, Louisville and Portland. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. 157 mar9 2t

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Western Plastering Hair. Sciple & Sons.
157 mar9 2t

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and